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Margrethe Is Queen**King Frederik IX
Of Denmark Dead**

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14 (UPI).—King Frederik IX, the easygoing and popular monarch who ruled Denmark for a quarter of a century, died tonight at the age of 72, the court announced.

The king, who suffered an acute heart attack, Jan. 3, will be succeeded by his 31-year-old daughter, Princess Margrethe. She will be Denmark's first reigning female sovereign.

News of the king's death was given in a brief announcement from the court at 10:24 p.m. "It said:

"King Frederik IX died in the City Hospital here tonight."

King Frederik was surrounded by his family as he

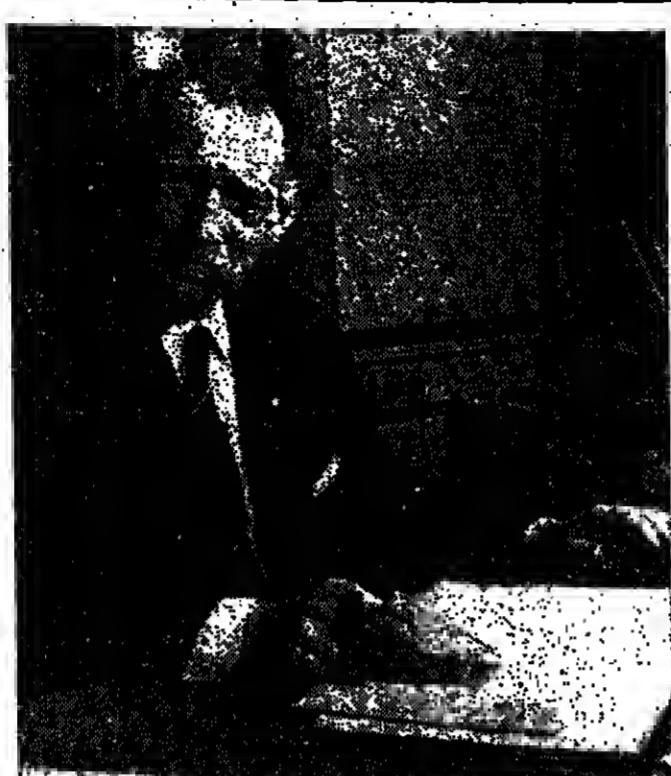
Obituary—Page 5

lay on his deathbed. He spent the last hours of his life in a coma after the blood circulation in his brain began to fail on Wednesday. He died at 7:50 p.m.

At his bedside were his Swedish-born wife, Queen Ingrid, 61, and the royal couple's three daughters and their husbands—the elder daughter Margrethe and Prince Henrik, Queen Anne-Marie of Greece and King Constantine, and King Constantine, and King Constantine.

Princess Benedikte and Prince Richard. The queen and her three daughters spent about an hour at the hospital throughout the frosty day. The funeral will be at the 12th-century cathedral at nearby Roskilde, traditional burial place of Danish monarchs. Princess Margrethe succeeds to the throne automatically.

Margrethe on the way to the hospital



King Frederik IX of Denmark

but before assuming full authority, she has to sign a solemn declaration pledging to adhere to the constitution.

The king was taken ill at the new year with influenza and a lung infection. On Jan. 3 he was rushed to Copenhagen City Hospital after suffering the heart attack.

He regained his strength at the end of last week but on Monday his doctors announced a relapse, and his condition deteriorated steadily.

The state funeral, customarily nine days after a monarch's death, is expected to bring several of Europe's crowned heads and many other dignitaries to Denmark.

Princess Margrethe will be proclaimed queen from the balcony of the Christiansborg Palace tomorrow.

Ritzau Bureau, the Danish news agency, said she would be titled Margrethe II, although her namesake who ruled Scandinavia in the 14th century was "Guardian of the Realm" and never crowned queen. In those days there was no female right of accession.

Mr. Scheuer, 51 years old, came to the Soviet Union as a member of a congressional study group for a two-week tour of educational institutions. He stayed on in a private capacity after the tour ended Wednesday.

No Embassy Speculation

The U.S. Embassy, in announcing the Soviet action, declined to speculate on its long-range effects. The expulsion comes when the Soviet Union and the United States have sought to improve relations in preparation for President Nixon's planned visit to Moscow next May.

An embassy spokesman said that Thompson R. Buchanan, the political counselor, had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry, where Georg M. Korniyenko, chief of the United States section, had demanded that Mr. Scheuer leave the Soviet Union immediately. He plans to fly from Leningrad to Stockholm tomorrow.

Mr. Scheuer, 51 years old, came to the Soviet Union as a member of a congressional study group for a two-week tour of educational institutions. He stayed on in a private capacity after the tour ended Wednesday.

Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff as he arrived at Rome airport Friday.

Associated Press

**Entry in EEC
Of Four Now
Seen Certain**

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Enlargement of the European Economic Community to 10 nations was all but assured today when Norway accepted conditions for joining up. Denmark completed entry negotiations, Britain became ready to tie up on Monday the remaining loose ends of an accord and Ireland formally accepted most of the EEC entry formula.

Britain and negotiators for the Six—as the EEC has been called because of the number of its members to date—today resolved, as expected, the issue that was the major remaining hurdle as of last night: the free movement of British laborers within the Common Market.

The Netherlands and West Germany had feared that too many British citizens from the Commonwealth would take advantage of the EEC's guarantee of the free movement of labor within the Market, and would flood those two countries.

The issue was resolved, informed sources said, by British agreement today that a special declaration be attached to its pact when the four candidates' entry treaties are signed Jan. 22.

A Safeguard

The British entry treaty, like those of Ireland, Denmark and Norway, will provide for the free movement within the Market of member nations' workers, but will include a "safeguard clause"—one that will permit special EEC action if too many British subjects move to the Continent to seek work. The Continentals' fear is that Commonwealth citizens will be attracted to Europe by the high social-security benefits of the British Market.

The British-Market accord on what is called the "nationality" issue was reached at a meeting that was kept brief today because (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Gen. Elazar Warns of Future Retaliation**Israelis Raid 5 Miles Into Lebanon**

TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Israeli troops staged what a local newspaper here termed "the deepest-ever infantry strike" inside Lebanon last night in retaliation for guerrilla attacks against civilian border settlements.

An announcement said a raiding party blew up two buildings, used as guerrilla staging areas, in the village of Baatra, five miles

north of the Israeli-Lebanese cease-fire line.

It was the second large-scale Israeli punitive raid against Lebanese-based guerrillas in three days, and Israel's chief of staff warned of more if guerrilla raids continued.

The announcement said the raiding force suffered no casualties in the action which came

in response to the "continuing attacks from Lebanese territory against Israeli civilian settlements."

The newspaper Ma'ariv said the chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, met the raiders upon their return and commended them.

According to the newspaper, the raiders carried out all their objectives despite the rocky and hilly terrain and persistent rain and fog. It said the raiders blew up the targeted buildings along with their occupants, but no estimate of guerrilla losses was given.

Warning by Elazar

Later, Gen. Elazar warned Lebanon to curb the guerrilla attacks from its territory or face more punitive raids that would give it nothing but disaster.

The Israeli armed forces will keep after the guerrillas if they keep up their attacks along the Lebanese border," he said.

"We shall decidedly not be satisfied with mere defense measures," Gen. Elazar said. "Just as in the past we have acted against attempts to do injury from across the border, we shall hit the terrorist bases, and pursue the terrorists on foot, by vehicle and with fire—wise the aim of removing them from the border."

"This terrorist activity around the villages and from bases located within them is liable to bring disaster upon the villages of south Lebanon, and it is our hope that the Lebanese authorities and their army will understand the seriousness of the matter and do their very best to prevent such a grave development."

The chief of staff said 4,000 Arab guerrillas are now based in southern Lebanon. In the past two months they have launched 25 attacks against Israeli border settlements, he said.

The terrorist organizations are supported by Libya, and have registered five or more cases per 100,000 inhabitants in 1971.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Sidky Reportedly to Replace Fawzi as Egyptian Premier

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Premier Mahmoud Fawzi will be replaced shortly by Industry Minister Adis Sidky as part of a presidential plan to put the home front on a war footing, political sources said today.

Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad may also step down and move to the United Nations as permanent representative, the sources said.

The semi-official Al Ahram

newspaper said President Anwar Sadat would submit the names of a reshuffled cabinet to a meeting Sunday of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union for review. The cabinet will be announced publicly some time after that meeting.

The Socialist Union is Egypt's only political party.

Three Vacancies

The reshuffle will also fill three ministerial portfolios now vacant—housing, maritime transport and supply—the sources said.

They said the shake-up was part of Mr. Sadat's plan to put the domestic front on a war footing and would be followed by economic steps, including curbs on domestic consumption and other austerity measures.

Mr. Fawzi is to be replaced, the sources said, not because Mr. Sadat is displeased with his performance but because he needs a younger man as premier at this critical stage. Mr. Fawzi is 71 and Mr. Sidky is 51.

Mr. Fawzi will become joint vice-president with Hussein el-Shafei, said. Mohammed Abdel Salam el-Zayyat, first secretary of the Socialist Union's Central Committee, may also join the cabinet, they added.

Mahmoud Fawzi

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Defense and State Department officials said yesterday that the Nixon administration had decided to help Israel move toward greater self-sufficiency in the production of major weapons.

The first step in this direction, they said, was the unannounced signing of a memorandum of understanding in November, under which the United States agreed to provide technical and manufacturing assistance to Israel's arms industry. The signing was made public today by the State Department.

Knowledgeable officials said that while the understanding did not specify what weapons were to be included in the program, it set up "streamlined procedures" for U.S. consideration of Israel's requests.

Military and diplomatic offi-

cials said that in the past there had been no fixed procedure for handling Israeli requests for permission to build weapons. One source said it could take anywhere from "months to years" to process a single request. The objective of the memorandum, these officials said, is to set up a speedier process for considering requests.

Pentagon sources say that the United States is considering a number of Israeli requests for permission to build certain components rather than full weapon systems.

One request deals with a diesel engine transmission that could be used in improving U.S. and British tanks or in a tank that Israel is trying to develop for export. Another is for a nose-wheel

steering mechanism that sources say may be applicable to a jet trainer Israel manufactures or for what is called the Super-Mirage fighter it is developing. Israel is also known to be interested in getting the rights to build the J-79 jet engine, which is used to power Phantom F-4 fighter-bombers in the Israeli Air Force. The same engine is being used on prototypes of the Super-Mirage, officials say.

Officials said the administration was willing to help Israel become less dependent on the United States for arms for a number of reasons.

To the extent that Israel had

built tanks, planes and other advanced weapons, the officials point out, there would be less cause for outcry in the Arab world.

Another is for a nose-wheel

not to help nations obtain nuclear weapons.

Some officials said that to the extent Israel became independent of U.S. supplies, Washington's diplomatic leverage would be reduced. Others argued that this leverage had never been very effective, and that a friendlier atmosphere between the two countries might increase U.S. influence.

The United States is committed to preventing an arms imbalance between Israel and its Arab neighbors. But officials stressed that Washington would have to make sure that Israel's military exports did not run counter to U.S. foreign policy objectives and that assistance was not provided that would advance Israel's suspected development of nuclear weapons.

In the nuclear test ban treaty and the treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the United States pledged

World Almost Rid of Smallpox

GENEVA, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Smallpox has now been virtually eradicated everywhere except in Ethiopia and Sudan, the World Health Organization said today.

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Military Imprisons Civilians

Ghana Jailing Its Former Leaders

ACCRA, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Ghana's new military rulers today jailed leading members of the civilian regime they overthrew in a predawn coup yesterday.

Civilians were installed in the Usheri Fort Prison under

the eyes of a large crowd of Ghanians who gathered to watch them arrive to undergo what officials of the new regime called "protective custody."

Early arrivals at the prison included former Foreign Minister William Ofori-Atta, Defense Min-

ister Bukari Adams and Health Minister Simeon Dumelo. Others sent to prison included high-ranking officials of the disbanded Progress party, of deposed Prime Minister Kofi Busia which won an overwhelming majority in the 1969 general elections.

The official Ghana News Agency reported that police throughout the country were rounding up "high functionaries" of the Progress party.

Mr. Busia, meanwhile, left Paris today aboard an airliner bound for Abidjan, capital of the neighboring Ivory Coast. He was in London for eye treatment when the military overthrew his government.

Ghana News Agency reported that civilians demonstrated in major cities in support of the coup. In Accra, white-dressed demonstrators paraded the streets waving placards supporting the overthrow of the Busia government.

One placard read, "We abhor false class society and aristocracy in Ghana."

The agency later reported that the "National Redemption Council" set up by the military after the coup had been expanded to include representatives of the air force, the navy and the police as well as the army.

Lt. Col. I. K. (Mike) Acheampong, leader of the coup and head of the council, told the nation over Ghana radio that the coup was staged because Mr. Busia failed to end the "malpractice" and economic bungling of the regime of President Kwame Nkrumah, overthrown by the military in 1966.

Ghana radio reported the capital back to normal with military guards maintained only on Mr. Busia's residence, commercial banks, the cable office and Kotoko International Airport.

Col. Acheampong promised to review the order under which many foreigners had been expelled from Ghana. He said genuine businessmen would be invited to come back.

He said the government would restore the Workers' Brigade and state farms broken up after the ouster of Mr. Nkrumah. After that coup, various military regiments ruled Ghana for three years before handing power back to a civilian government in 1969.

"We urgently need assistance from abroad to supplement our own resources for this purpose. I appeal to all states, to the freedom-loving people of the world and to international humanitarian organizations to come generously to our assistance in all spheres, including assistance in maintaining supply of commodities, which are urgently required."

Seeking to demonstrate that his government was coming to grips with handling the national security of the new nation, Sheikh Mujibur said that he was taking "immediate steps" to get the judicial system operating. While assuring the populace that persons who committed atrocities and collaborated with the Pakistani military forces would not go unpunished, he stressed that their cases would be handled with due process of law.

At the same time, Sheikh Mujibur appeared to be indicating to the world and to the members of his new government that he intended to keep Bangladesh free of subordinate dependence upon India as well as the Soviet Union and other Communist bloc nations.

Within the 13-man cabinet, at least two ministers—Tajuddin Ahmed, who holds the finance, revenue and planning portfolios, and Abdus Samad, the foreign minister—stand considerably to the left of their fellow ministers.

According to reliable sources, Sheikh Mujibur will soon take the Finance Ministry assignment from Mr. Ahmed and give it to the current head of the Bangladesh mission in Washington, M.R. Siddiqi. The sheikh confirmed that he was planning to expand the cabinet.

Town in Rhodesia Quiet But Tense After Violence

SHABANI, Rhodesia, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Armed police tonight patrolled this remote mining town in Rhodesia's restive south, where an African died and nine were wounded by police gunfire in rioting on Wednesday night.

The town was quiet but tense as the police patrolled compounds at the local asbestos mine still littered with the debris of rioting.

The mine's administrative office, set ablaze by the rioters, was a smoldering ruin.

A strike of African workers, which sparked the violence, continued.

The agency said three vacancies had been filled after today's changes, including that of Justice Minister Packo Perisic, who yesterday fell to a vote of no confidence. There was no explanation of the other vacancies.

The Croatian parliament today also accepted the resignations of

two of its vice-presidents, Maks Bace and Milivoj Rukavina, and of a group responsible for representing Croatia in the federal parliament in Belgrade.

They have been 358 reports of criminal activity and 337 reports of magistrate's courts for minor offenses in connection with hostile and counter-revolutionary activity in Croatia.

Judges who have come under criticism in recent weeks—presumably for being weak in handling such cases—were being relieved of their duties in seven courts of Croatia including Zagreb and Split.

A number of members of parliamentary commissions were also removed today and new men appointed, Tanjug said.

Tanjug reported tonight that Vladimir Veselica, dean of the Zagreb Foreign Trade School, had offered his resignation because he said his name had been mentioned in connection with the crisis of nationalism in the republic.

Belgrade officials have been complaining that some Croats are pulling out of their jobs not because they must but chiefly to embarrass the new authorities who have displaced the previous more popular party leadership.

Mintoff Flies to Rome for Last-Minute Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
forces were to remain on the island after Dec. 31.

Mr. Mintoff indicated that he was ready to renegotiate the agreement that had permitted British and NATO forces to use facilities on Malta. The prime minister's last demand was for a \$43.2-million yearly rental. Britain and its allies made a last offer of \$25 million yearly, which Mr. Mintoff rejected.

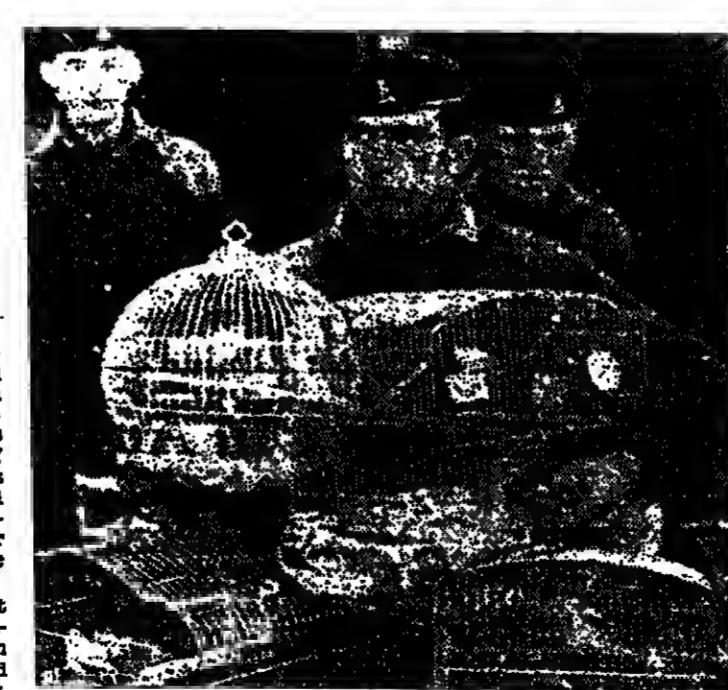
During the last few days, some members of the alliance, particularly the United States and Italy, made new efforts to search for a compromise. Italian defense experts appeared anxious to keep the Soviet Navy out of Malta, which is only 46 miles from Sicily and during World War II was the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" from which air attacks on this country were launched.

NATO sources said tonight that Lord Carrington, who had been empowered to offer Mr. Mintoff an increase of the rental, to be paid by Britain and its allies, to \$34 million annually.

The council on Tuesday approved arrangements for the African trip, but left details of the place, date and agenda to a committee of the 15 members.

Diplomats said the Ethiopian capital was chosen because its facilities already existed there and that no later demands for additional payments would be considered.

According to the sources, the alliance would also insist that Mr. Mintoff must abandon his stated position that only British forces, and not those of other NATO countries, could use the Malta facilities if an agreement was reached. NATO would ex-



FLYING HOME—Caged birds carried by British soldiers in Valletta, Malta, Friday, to be loaded, along with nearly 300 other pets, aboard a chartered plane and flown back to England. Because their service owners could not afford to bring them home, they were all doomed to die until a special flight was arranged.

pect Malta's bases to be closed to the forces of the Warsaw Pact, it was explained.

Shortly after Mr. Mintoff returned to power last June he requested that units of the U.S. Sixth Fleet stay away from Malta while he was negotiating with London about the future of the bases. Last autumn, the Southern Naval Command of NATO was transferred from Malta to Naples.

Mr. Mintoff's departure for

Rome in an Italian Air Force DC-8 plane stunned even close associates in his government.

On Dec. 30, he also surprised his entourage and the Maltese people when he flew to Tripoli in a Libyan military aircraft. On Mr. Mintoff's return to Valletta, there were reports that Libya had promised emergency loans to tide Malta over the financial difficulties that the British pullout would cause. A group of Arabic-speaking civilians who arrived in Malta in a Libyan transport plane were said to be technicians who would take over flight control on Long Island near Valletta upon the departure of British personnel.

The Villa Madama

On his arrival shortly before one p.m. today, Mr. Mintoff was driven to the Villa Madama, the Italian government's guest house on a hill on the northern outskirts of Rome.

Before and during a working luncheon, Mr. Colombo, Mr. Mintoff and government aides discussed Malta's problems with Mr. Mintoff. Malta's attorney general, Edgar Mizzi, who was in the prime minister's small party, said later that the talks with the Italian leaders had been "preliminary" to the meeting with Mr. Luns and Lord Carrington.

Although Rome provided a convenient setting for the talks on Malta, the role of the Italian government in them was marginal because the Colombo cabinet is greatly weakened domestically by a crisis of the center-left coalition on which it was based, and may have to resign in the next few days.

U.S. Optimistic As 2d Round of EEC Talks Ends

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—The Common Market and the United States today completed the second round of their trade negotiations and fixed a further meeting here on February 2.

President Nixon's special trade representative, William E. Shultz, told reporters the situation was fluid, but that good progress had been made.

The tone of the talks had been

"hard but friendly," but a number of thorny issues remained to be resolved, he added. He also said he was optimistic about getting help for U.S. exports from the West Europeans.

The United States has made it clear that concessions from the Six in trade are needed for congressional approval of the dollar devaluation against gold agreed in Washington last month.

Associated Press

STRONGMAN—Col. I. K. Acheampong, commander of Ghana's first infantry brigade who led Thursday's bloody

less military coup against Dr. Busia's Progress party.

New Mujibur Policy Approves U.S. Aid, But No 'Strings'

(Continued from Page 1)

support of the independence struggle.

"I would also like to express gratitude to Poland, Bulgaria and other Eastern European countries, France and the United Kingdom," the sheikh said in a statement he read at the start of the one-hour news conference. "I would also like to thank the freedom-loving people, journalists and leaders of thought and opinion throughout the world, including those of the United States of America, who supported our cause."

The reference to the United States did not appear in the text of the prepared statement.

It was evident that the primary reason for the prime minister's willingness to accept American aid is that economically as well as physically, Bangladesh is a shambles. "The economy is in a shattered state," he said. "The most urgent task is that of reconstructing and restructuring the economy. The economy must be restored."

Seeking to demonstrate that his government was coming to grips with handling the national security of the new nation, Sheikh Mujibur said that he was taking "immediate steps" to get the judicial system operating. While assuring the populace that persons who committed atrocities and collaborated with the Pakistani military forces would not go unpunished, he stressed that their cases would be handled with due process of law.

He said the government would restore the Workers' Brigade and state farms broken up after the ouster of Mr. Nkrumah. After that coup, various military regiments ruled Ghana for three years before handing power back to a civilian government in 1969.

"We urgently need assistance from abroad to supplement our own resources for this purpose. I appeal to all states, to the freedom-loving people of the world and to international humanitarian organizations to come generously to our assistance in all spheres, including assistance in maintaining supply of commodities, which are urgently required."

While the "blueprint" is being formed, he said, relief and rehabilitation of 30 million refugees inside Bangladesh and in India are being handled on an emergency basis. "Mobilization of resources from home and abroad must immediately be undertaken," he said.

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"We urgently need assistance from abroad to supplement our own resources for this purpose. I appeal to all states, to the freedom-loving people of the world and to international humanitarian organizations to come generously to our assistance in all spheres, including assistance in maintaining supply of commodities, which are urgently required."

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DEATH OF A SHIP—A huge knife-like rock pinnacle juts up between the sections of the Gen. M. C. Meigs, a former trooper that broke in two last Sunday and was washed ashore south of Cape Flattery, Washington.

The U.S. Navy says that two areas of the beach have been affected with a spill of oil of about 500 gallons on each beach. The ship broke loose from a tug while it was being towed to San Francisco.

Associated Press

Main Firepower Left Virtually Intact

New Pullback Spares U.S. Air Might

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—President Nixon's decision to withdraw 70,000 more U.S. servicemen from South Vietnam will be carried out with hardly any cuts in the main element of U.S. firepower left in Southeast Asia—370 Air Force and Navy fighter-bombers and 45 B-52 heavy bombers.

The troop cuts announced yesterday cover American forces based in South Vietnam. But most of the U.S. air strength for attacks on Communists targets in Laos, Cambodia and North Vietnam is based at four airfields in Thailand and on Navy carriers off the Indochina coast.

High-level Defense Department officials say there are no current plans to cut any of these forces, having some major "breakthrough" in settling the war by negotiations.

The only U.S. air-strength reductions expected will probably involve one of three squadrons of F-4 Phantoms still in South Vietnam.

Indefinite Role?

While U.S. air power throughout Southeast Asia has been cut back substantially from its peak of 1,200 attack planes in 1968, it appears to be approaching a level which will be maintained indefinitely.

Although Saigon's air force has

8 Cities in U.S. Get \$160 Million In Anti-Crime Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Eight cities will be granted \$160 million over the next 24 months in a new program designed to drastically reduce street crimes and burglaries, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew announced yesterday.

Called the High Impact Anti-Crime Program, the new federal-state-city plan is designed to reduce these highly visible crimes by 6 percent in two years and as much as 20 percent in five years in each of the cities, Mr. Agnew said.

Newark, Baltimore, Atlanta, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, St. Louis and Portland, Ore., will receive an average of \$20 million each. The grants will include \$5 million each before the end of this fiscal year, \$10 million next year and \$5 million during fiscal 1974.

The program was seen by some Justice Department officials as a vehicle to offset criticism by the Urban League and other groups that the department has not been earmarking enough money to fight urban crime.

U.S. Farm Population Dropped Less in 1971

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The U.S. farm population declined by 300,000 last year to an estimated 4.4 million persons, according to a preliminary estimate by the Agriculture Department. The drop was only about half the one reported the previous year.

A spokesman said yesterday that the estimate means that the 1971 farm population was 4.4 percent of the nation's population. The department also estimated the number of farms in the country at 2.83 million, a decline of 35,000 from a year ago.

Ala. Tornado Hits Trailer Camps; 4 Die

ENTERPRISE, Ala., Jan. 14 (UPI)—A tornado ripped through two trailer camps crowded with young soldiers and their families yesterday, killing at least four persons and injuring 35 others.

Scores of others were left homeless. Highway Patrol Capt. William Hornby said: "There's still a possibility of more bodies being found."

A total of 50 trailer homes was destroyed and at least 50 others heavily damaged at the trailer camps, about two miles west of Fort Rucker.

been built up in recent years to about 1,000 planes, it is only the bigger, faster U.S. jets that can carry the air war over the heavily defended Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos and into North Vietnam.

And, although the effectiveness of U.S. bombing has been questioned by a number of critics of U.S. strategy, war planners believe that air power is the only "big stick" the United States has left to cover the final stages of President Nixon's Vietnamization program, to keep Hanoi off guard and to keep the price of any possible mated attack in South

At the moment, the United States has about 150,000 troops of all services in South Vietnam. The ceiling for Feb. 1 is 135,000.

'For Tens of Thousands of Years'

U.S. Plans 'Breeder' A-Plant As Long-Term Power Source

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The Atomic Energy Commission today announced a \$500-million government-industry project to build the first U.S. nuclear-power plant capable of producing more fissile material than it consumes.

It is expected to take the way to meeting this country's rapidly rising energy needs far into the future.

Existing atomic-power plants extract only 1 percent of the energy latent in their uranium-fuel cores. But the new kind of plant called a breeder, will extract up to 70 percent.

"U.S. uranium reserves would be exhausted in a few decades by present plants. But the breeder, by converting inert kinds of uranium into fissionable plutonium while at the same time producing electrical power, would extend uranium-energy resources 'for tens of thousands of years,'" according to AEC Chairman James R. Schlesinger.

Mr. Schlesinger held a news conference to announce that arrangements are being made for construction of a demonstration breeder plant by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago at a site within the TVA system.

Scheduled to begin producing by 1980, the plant will pour 300 to 500,000 kilowatts of electrical power into the grid which serves many states in the TVA area.

By the later 1980s, Mr. Schlesinger said, the utility industry generally should be building breeder plants capable of producing massive quantities of electrical energy at lower cost than by any other means and with far less pollution of the environment.

The utilities industry, including the publicly-owned TVA, will pay between \$30 million and \$70 million toward the cost of the first demonstration breeder plant. The federal government will foot the bill for the rest.

Hughes Firm Sues to Block Publication of Irving's Book

By Douglas

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT)—A suit seeking to halt the publication of the purported autobiography of Howard R. Hughes was filed in State Supreme Court in Manhattan yesterday on behalf of the billionaire industrialist.

Justice Samuel H. Gold, after reading the complaint, ordered those named in the complaint to appear in court Wednesday to argue why they should not be enjoined from publishing the Hughes material.

Named in the order were McGraw-Hill, Inc., which plans to publish a book on the alleged autobiographical material; Time, Inc., which has scheduled excerpts for Life magazine; the Dell Publishing Co., which has paperback rights to the material; and Clifford Irving, the 41-year-old novelist who says he personally obtained the material from Mr. Hughes.

In response to the suit, McGraw-Hill and Time, Inc. issued a joint statement saying that "we have not received any papers, but we have complete confidence that our legal position is unassailable."

The suit, which asks for a permanent injunction, was signed by Chester Davis, general counsel of the Hughes Tool Co. For the purposes of the suit, Mr. Davis identified himself as general counsel of Rosemont Enterprises, Inc., in whose name the suit was brought.

Rosemont Enterprises, a Nevada corporation, was formed in 1965, presumably at Mr. Hughes's direction, to act as a repository for all the autobiographical material about the industrialist. The company says it owns worldwide rights to exploit commercially the name, life story, likeness or personality of Mr. Hughes.

The filing set the stage for what may be a protracted legal battle over the authenticity of the autobiography and much con-

siderably result in the court appearance of Mr. Hughes. He has been a virtual recluse for more than a decade and now resides amid tight security in a hotel on Paradise Island in the Bahamas.

Mr. Hughes, in a long-distance telephone interview with seven newsmen last week, denied that the autobiographical material was authentic and said he had never met with or talked to Mr. Irving.

For its part, McGraw-Hill has shown newsmen a number of documents allegedly signed by Mr. Hughes, including photocopies of the backs of two checks bearing the endorsement of "H. R. Hughes."

The checks were said to have been deposited in a Swiss bank as payment to the industrialist for the material.

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Legacy of Nkrumah

From the day it took office in a heady restoration of democracy 28 months ago, the government of Ghana was shackled by a problem endemic to developing countries: huge foreign debts with crippling carrying charges. Prime Minister Busia had to cope with the legacy of Kwame Nkrumah, who led Ghana into independence in 1957 with \$400 million in foreign reserves and left it with a foreign debt of \$600 million at the time he was ousted in 1966.

This meant that Dr. Busia's team, eager to show that democratic rule could work more effectively than dictatorship for Ghana's nine million, had to curtail drastically its ambitious plans for social and economic development. It managed to reschedule debt payments only on stiff terms after bitter bargaining. This pro-West government found that Western lenders imposed harsher terms than the Soviet-bloc countries.

Hemmed in by this intractable financial problem, Dr. Busia made mistakes. He attacked his own courts, harassed the press, cracked down on student protests, expelled

thousands of foreign workers and traders, abolished an unruly Trade Union Congress and assumed too much of the administrative load himself.

But it was mostly the austerity measures required by the debt burden that generated unrest, particularly among middle-class Ghanaians and civil servants who were steeply taxed. Rising unemployment and living costs worsened the situation. So did a drastic drop in the price of cocoa, Ghana's main export. The government had to devalue its currency by 44 percent last month.

Ghana remained a free country, however, with an unbridled opposition and a functioning parliament. There was no excuse for the coup by middle-rank army officers while Dr. Busia was in London, and it will be tragic if Ghana has again fallen under dictatorship. But the affair could have one positive effect if it would prompt the richer countries to re-examine urgently the question of debt-servicing for struggling new nations, especially those trying to stay on the democratic path.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Bangladesh

The tumultuous homecoming accorded Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in Bangladesh leaves no doubt that he has a powerful grip on the hearts of his countrymen. Having achieved its goal of creating a nation, his Awami League doubtless will start cracking along ideological lines. And the guerrillas who did the fighting are bound to jostle the politicians like Sheikh Mujibur who sat out the war in exile or jail. But the sheikh, now prime minister, has formidable resources. He is not only the duly elected leader but the single figure of towering popular stature. His declaration that "all links with Pakistan are snapped for good," made upon arrival in Dacca, could have been made by no other Bengali politician. He enjoys the confidence of India, the foreign country whose policy is most crucial to Bangladesh. Indeed, his presence will surely hasten the hour when Indian occupying forces will withdraw. Their withdrawal, in turn, will elicit diplomatic recognition of Bangladesh sooner or later from the many governments, including our own, reluctant to consider it while Bangladesh remains occupied by foreign troops.

Already the conventional wisdom, outside the White House as well as inside, holds that Bangladesh is fated to be an international "basket case." The judgment may be premature. The considerable damage to the country's transport and communications is hardly beyond the competence of India's good army engineer corps to repair. The reuniting of Bangladesh with its natural economic partner, Indian West Bengal, should ease the economic break with Paki-

stan. Emergency requirements are high but the war did not destroy the land: Self-sufficiency in food grains is on the horizon. To put together an effective administrative corps—many of its former members were West Pakistanis who fled or Hindu refugees who may linger in India—will be difficult. Bangladesh is terribly poor and overpopulated; it was before the crisis. But we all might do well to recall how Nigeria, after its civil war, defied similar widespread expectations of disaster. Nations, like individuals, can draw on their adrenalin and perform prodigious tasks.

Wisely, the Nixon administration continued humanitarian aid to Pakistani refugees during the crisis. American ire was directed at India, not Bangladesh. It was largely due to American pressure that the United Nations relief presence in Dacca stayed put. The various nations concerned with development in the subcontinent—in the whole subcontinent, we might add, including both Pakistan and India—can now resume work. The World Bank is quietly helping put together a framework that will enable an aid-Bangladesh consortium to be formed once its likely members, the United States among them, get around to recognizing the new state. The Soviet Union has taken some trade/aid steps already. We would like to believe that when Henry Kissinger said (in one of the Anderson papers) that Bangladesh would not necessarily be "our basket case," he meant there would be an international approach to its relief, rehabilitation and development.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Stockholm Conference in Danger

A cloud already bigger than a man's hand threatens to compromise seriously the work of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment scheduled for Stockholm next June.

A resolution passed by the General Assembly in December limited attendance at the conference to members of the United Nations or its specialized agencies—a provision that would exclude East German but not West German representation. In consequence, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have indicated that they will reconsider further participation.

The delicate question whether the conference was to be universal had long hovered over the preparatory committee, on which both Eastern and Western nations have worked enthusiastically. What makes it an especially thorny issue now is that negotiations between East Germany and West Germany are still in flux. Admission of the former to the Stockholm gathering might well weaken the bargaining position of the latter.

The Russians and Czechs insist on equal treatment, so far as the conference is concerned, for the two Germanys. Such equality would require a special session of the General Assembly and an abrupt reversal. Yet the Soviet bloc had indicated an unwillingness to settle for an observer's role for the

East Germans or for any other lesser status. Surely statesmen can find a way out of a deadlock of limited proportions in order to satisfy an unlimited need. The Baltic Sea cannot be salvaged without the cooperation of both East and West Germany. Ocean life cannot be saved for the Russians without the active aid of the British, the Americans, the Japanese. It should not be impossible either to work out a special status for non-member states at the conference or, at the very least, to arrange their representation through member powers.

Ironically, hope that the Russians may not abandon the conference after all lies in Thursday's dramatic decision by the People's Republic of China to attend. Whether or not this first major step by China within the United Nations was motivated by politics or by genuine environmental concern, it is a highly important step. It is especially encouraging for those developing countries which up to now have been less than enthusiastic about the need for environmental curbs on their economies.

Washington is really run by intelligent women secretaries, who are constantly being asked by forgetful cabinet members what about this and that, so they keep the records, and Xerox whatever they might forget.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Coup in Ghana

Some blame must lie with Dr. Busia himself. The main criticism is that he failed to restore popular confidence. He gave the appearance of fearing to change his ministers when necessary. There was resentment at

his filing with Houphouet-Boigny's thesis of a dialogue with South Africa. And there have been criticisms of state spending on an unwarranted scale. Dr. Busia was heading for a fall, not entirely of his own making. His successors inherit no easy task.

—The Guardian (London).

Seventy-Five Years Ago

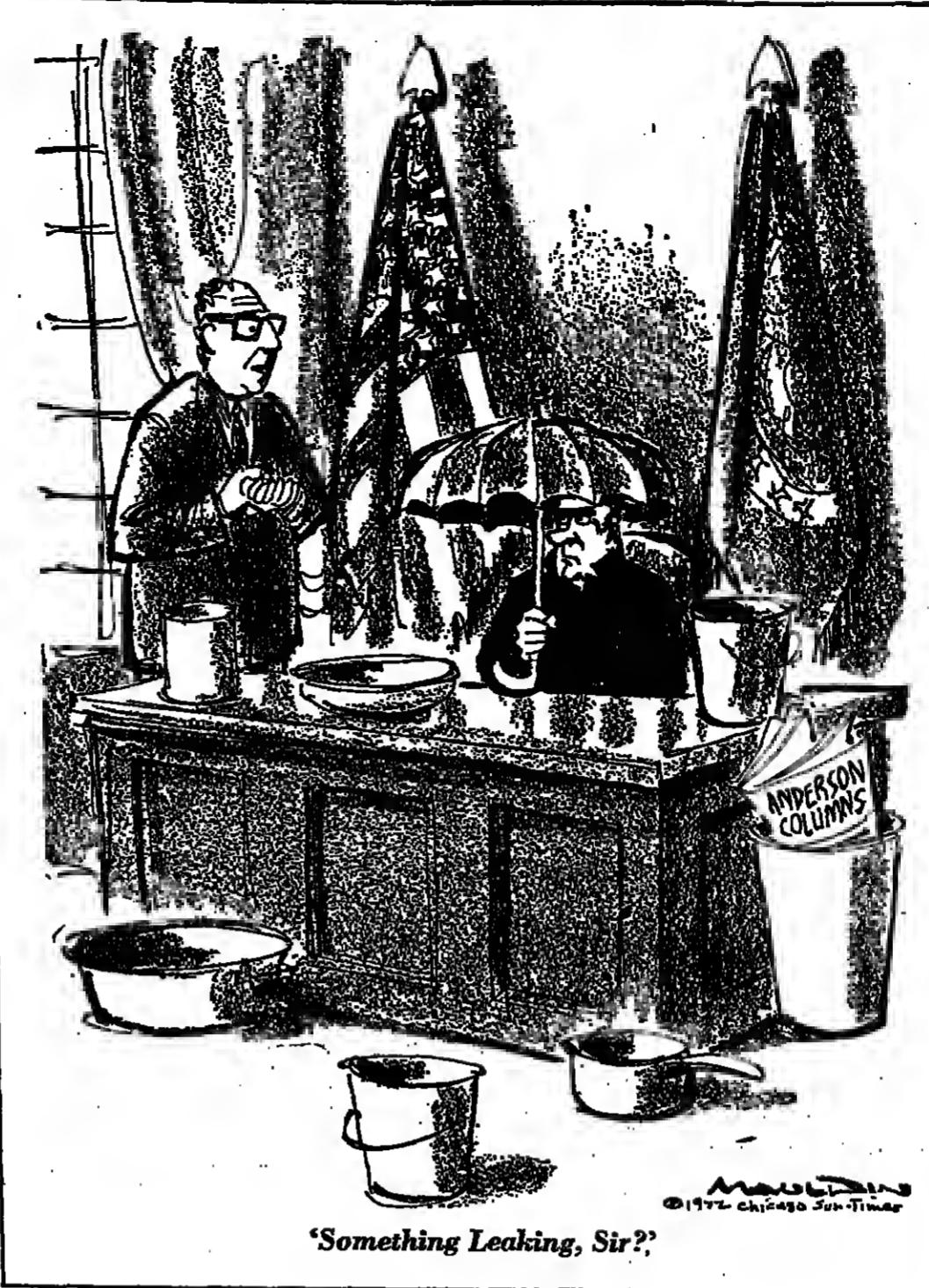
January 15, 1897

NEW YORK—The anticipation expressed two or three days ago, that Senator Sherman might become Secretary of State in the next government, has been realized. The next Secretary of State will be John Sherman, now in his seventy-third year, a half a century in politics. He has been a prominent figure in Republican conventions for many years as a possible nominee for the presidency. President Garfield proposed Mr. Sherman in 1880 so eloquently, that he himself was chosen.

Fifty Years Ago

January 15, 1922

NEW YORK—The world of sports figured prominently in the news yesterday. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University stated that George P. Baker has given \$700,000 to Columbia to acquire a tract of 26 acres of land in Dyckman Street as a site for a stadium to be used for athletics and for a boathouse. And meanwhile in Philadelphia, Benjamin F. Shibe, president of the American League baseball club, passed away, very peacefully, at his family home.



Why So Many 'Leaks'?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon administration is now trying to fathom a mystery. Why, it wants to know, are so many more government secrets now leaking to the press? Who is responsible for these breaches of security, and what is to be done about them? The FBI and the military intelligence services are now scrambling desperately for the answer.

There are many theories. The political theory is that the federal civil servants, most of them appointed during the long executive domination of the Democratic party, are trying to embarrass the present Republican administration.

The philosophical theory is that the anti-war bureaucrats are banding over to the press any documents that might show the difference between what the President and his closest associates are saying in public and what they are saying in private. And if you study the disclosures of the Pentagon Papers and the Anderson Papers, there is obviously something to these political and philosophical theories.

Xerox Blamed

Nevertheless, the guess here is that the real explanation is not primarily political or philosophical, but scientific and technical. The real source of the leaks is Chester Carlson, who invented the electrostatic copying or Xerox system, which now dominates the federal government and influences the flow of information in every other big institution in the past.

Quick modern electrostatic copying has had a much greater influence on security and diplomacy than is generally realized.

The theory was that, if you could copy documents quickly, you could expand knowledge, information, and truth, and while there is a lot to be said for this, it has worked out in surprising ways.

For example, ambassadors or foreign service officers of the United States abroad, who used to be able to send their dissents privately to the State Department, or the President, now have to calculate that their dissents will be copied and circulated in Washington, so they tend to be cautious.

Holding Back

Always, now, they have that Xerox machine in mind, will they really be able to speak their minds privately, or will their views be circulated all over Washington and hurt their careers? For the men in the foreign service, who feel that the State Department has lost its influence and authority in the last few years, this is a serious question.

No doubt some of them still want writing what they believe, even if they think the White House will not like their dissents, but a lot of them, maybe most of them, hold back for fear of how their judgments will look after they are copied and circulated around Washington.

So maybe the mystery is not merely technical. Paradoxically, the copying machines which were intended to expand information and truth are going in the opposite direction. The Xerox is

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Economic Morass

Behind Ghana's Coup

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI—Ghana has traditionally been tropical Africa's vanguard country. It was the region's first nation to achieve independence from European colonial rule, in 1957.

Whether the largely British-trained army will have the same enthusiasm for the project, and for Busia's attempt to introduce French as an important language in Ghana, remains to be seen.

Probably the most immediate points made by Busia's overthrow, however, are in the economic field. He was evidently unable to get the kind of financial support from the West he felt he needed to surmount Nkrumah's legacy of debt, or to exert the kind of leadership needed to overcome Ghana's other problems.

The coup came one month after Busia announced a 44 percent devaluation of the cedi, the national currency, which sent Ghana's already exorbitant prices for consumer goods even higher. It is also a time when world market prices for cocoa, which accounts for 60 percent of Ghana's export earnings, have dropped to 50 percent of previous levels.

In a good year, Ghana, which has a population of eight million, provides one-third of the world's cocoa crop. The country held foreign reserves of \$460 million at independence, but these shrunk to about \$10 million under the impact of the grandiose spending schemes of Nkrumah, who left the country saddled with foreign debts totalling more than half a billion dollars.

The soldiers who overthrew him claimed in their broadcasts that Busia had done little to solve the economic morass left behind by Nkrumah, or to stamp out the corruption that infects the society. What they did not point out was that the army, in its three years of rule after Nkrumah, also failed on these counts. Whether it can do any better the second time around is a question that will be watched closely in Africa, where the coup will have a broad impact.

For the army has now put itself in the position of having to say that Ghana, which in many ways is one of Africa's most politically sophisticated countries, was not yet ready for the parliamentary democracy that the military itself tried to bring back.

This is likely to reinforce military rule elsewhere in Africa, since armies will be able to point to the failure of the Ghanaian experiment of returning power to civilians.

Ghana becomes the 14th country in Africa to be presently under direct military rule. More than a year ago, some of his most able ministers were telling friends privately that Busia, an Oxford-educated socialist, was not exercising firm leadership and was being pushed around by some of the political workers who had helped build the party machinery.

Busia's downfall also alters West African politics to some extent. Busia had been steadily drawing Ghana closer to the Ivory Coast, a neighboring former French colony governed by Busia's friend, President Félix Houphouët-Boigny, and there were strong rumors that a coup was imminent. They were strongest last February, but then subsided into an undercurrent of obvious political malaise.

Busia's failure to deliver the economic goods sparked periodic rumors that a coup was imminent. They were strongest last February, but then subsided into an undercurrent of obvious political malaise.

Making Foreign Policy

By Anthony Lewis

agent, ad hoc manager. Those functions have to take priority, thus necessarily weakening his ability to manage the broad range of foreign policy issues and make the bureaucratic apparatus responsive.

The pressure to serve Nixon effectively." Mr. Destler says "encourages Kissinger and his staff to handle things more and more in-house." That is surely inevitable. A few issues get concentrated attention. Others are left to drift. The gap between the President and the bureaucracy grows.

No team need be shed for bureaucrats. But they do have something to offer, if only their continuity and their proximity to some of the small, effective levers of operating power. That is why Messrs. Gelb and Halperin see a danger in the Kissinger structure's tendency to ignore agents of the classic book by the late editor of *Foreign Policy*, John Franklin Campbell.

Responsibility does not wait upon the slow work of ironing and reviving a cabinet department. It is understandable that Kissinger abandoned his original intention of being a deep strategist for the President and instead set up a tiny bureaucracy of his own to conceive, negotiate and execute the most urgent policies.

The Dream

A staff of 50 professionals, not dulled by habit or regulation: It would be the dream of anyone who wants to make Washington move. But 50 is too few to manage the sprawling foreign-security arms of the American government, especially when Kissinger is preoccupied with personal services for the President.

The result is as foreseen by Mr. Destler. The President, through the Kissinger machine, controls only those few issues on the front burner in the White House kitchen." And even on those State Department and other officials are so distant from the White House staff that they miss the crucial possibility of educating each other into some degree of understanding.

At meetings of the Washington Special Action Group, a State Department higher-up may laugh at Kissinger's jokes about India and Pakistan, but the Foreign Service men with experience on the subcontinent are not so easily going to accept that black is white. The burden of convincing them is a heavy one, but the attempt is part of the process of leadership. The alternative—to operate in a closed, self-satisfied group—is too dangerous. Some day a man of Henry Kissinger's intensity will have to accept the larger challenge of making the State Department work.

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Frederik Was Informal And Popular Monarch

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14 (AP).—King Frederick IX, who died last night at the age of 73, reigned in Denmark for nearly 26 tranquil years, and performed his royal duties with gruff heartiness and much informality.

A tall, erect man of naval background, the unpretentious monarch became for his countrymen a solid and enduring figure. Until well into his seventies, he showed the mobility of a much younger man and there were no obvious health problems. Mixed with the blunt good humor of the old sailor was the hint of a gentler personality, that of the warm family man.

It was never impossible to imagine this king stretched out on the carpet with his grandchildren.

Frederik always displayed an obvious and intense pride in his wife, the elegant Swedish-born Queen Margrethe, whom he married in Stockholm in 1935. At airport reunions after some royal journey had separated them, he swept her into his arms in a huge bear hug that became as familiar to most Danes as the national anthem.

The Three Daughters: Nor did he hide paternal affection for his three strikingly attractive daughters—Margrethe, Benedikte, and Anne-Marie, the youngest, who became Queen Anne-Marie of Greece. They got the public bear hug too and Frederik always seemed at his happiest in their company, occupying the royal box at the opera—a favorite pastime—or relaxing in the grounds of one of the royal palaces. When Princess Margrethe's engagement was announced in 1967, he put her in a car and personally drove her through Copenhagen to show her to the crowds.

Princess Margrethe, heiress to the throne, married French Count Henri de Monpazier. They have a son, restoring succession to the male line.

Princess Benedikte is married to German Prince Richard zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg.

Frederik's reign opened in 1947 while the country was still shaking loose emotionally from the five-year wartime occupation by the Germans. The years since have seen a massive rebuilding of national confidence and a steady improvement of living standards that were always high.

Danes regard the welfare state as their birthright and Frederik has seemed to reflect this national attitude. While still crown prince, he visited the United States in 1939 and was asked at a New York press conference why Denmark didn't have revolutions like some other places. Lighting a cigarette, Frederik eyed his questioner steadily and replied in three words: "Splendid social conditions."

At home, Frederik never gave general news conferences. He maintained the royal distance politely but unmistakably, although there was always the hint of the earthy man just beneath the surface.

Arriving once in London for a visit, he chatted with some of the Danish press corps at the rail terminal and handed cigarettes around. One correspondent put the cigarette in his mouth and was told in a whisper by a protocol-conscious colleague: "You can't do that in the presence of the king."

Frederik broke in with a laugh and lighted the reporter's cigarette. "Let's behave like normal people," he said.

Two Lively Brothers: Frederik grew up at Sorgenfri Palace on the outskirts of Copenhagen together with his younger brother Prince Knud, who still lives there. They were reputedly a lively pair, who got some of their kicks racing automobiles around the palace grounds at night with all headlights turned on. At 18, Frederik went to naval school and emerged four years later as a second lieutenant serving on numerous ships of the Danish fleet. In 1933, he was given his own command, the 160-ton torpedo boat Hvalrossen with a crew of 34. He reached the rank of commander in 1935, when following his marriage to Ingrid he became progressively more involved with his royal duties as heir to the throne.

Princess Margrethe was born on April 16, 1940, only a week



King Frederik IX

after Hitler's troops occupied Denmark. The royal family, with King Christian X then at its head, remained in Copenhagen. The crown prince and his Swedish wife carried on as normally as possible. After the introduction of gasoline rationing, they took to arriving at official events on bicycles. Sometimes, they pushed the tiny Margrethe through the streets of the capital in her baby carriage.

On an April day in 1947, King Christian died and Frederik was proclaimed king from the balcony of Christiansborg Palace, the Danish seat of government, which contains the Folketing (parliament) building and the foreign ministry.

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Worship: 11:30 a.m.
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F. Bradley, Pastors; Alexie Vieret,
Rev. K. J. Prudhomme, Organist
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SUNDAY SCHOOL: 10:45
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p.m. (Mass); Sunday mass: 8:30 a.m., 11:
30 a.m., 12:45 p.m., 2:15 p.m.,
5:30 p.m. Confession: Monday to Friday
11:30 to 12:30 & 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.; Saturday
11:30 to 12:30 & 5:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
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GERMANY—MUNICH
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Two More Shot Dead
In Dominican Clashes

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 14 (AP).—American and Soviet negotiators at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) went through their 110th meeting today, described by a conference source as "serious and businesslike."

The session at the U.S. Embassy lasted 2 1/2 hours. In addition, two full meetings of working committees also met twice this week.

The source declined to comment whether another round in Helsinki would be necessary or whether the negotiations would find an agreement before President Nixon went to Moscow in May.

200,000 to Vote For or Against

Allende Program Faces Test In 2 Chile Elections Sunday

By Juan de Onis

LINALES, Chile, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Linares Province is one of the two electoral battlegrounds where the voters—more than 200,000 men and women—will say on Sunday whether they favor or oppose the one-year-old socialist program of President Salvador Allende Gossens.

The confrontation between Chile's left-wing government and the anti-Moscow opposition in this rural district is as clear-cut as the jagged skyline of the Andes etched against the blue sky.

The outcome of the elections exceeds in importance the seats at stake, which are those of a federal deputy from Linares Province and a senator from the district that contains the provinces of O'Higgins and Colchagua.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate all important industry and banking.

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Family Album by Man Ray

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Jan. 14 (IHT)—Walking through the Man Ray exhibition at the National Museum of Modern Art (18 Avenue du Président Wilson, to Feb. 28) is rather like leafing through the family album of the art world between the wars.

Man Ray, who was born in Philadelphia in 1890, has a well-deserved and well-established reputation as a pioneer photographer and for this reason his photographic work is not given very much space here. Instead one sees his paintings, drawings and objects.

The objects especially are pure dada and it is they in particular that give the exhibition its family album look. Here is Uncle Man Ray making his famous laundry iron with a row of nails stuck to its underside (just behind him with the hat is Uncle Erik Satie). That was the sort of thing that had all the right people climbing up the curtains (or drapes) at the time.

Today all the right people go to museums to look at the same thing with a sober smile. And here is Uncle Man Ray wrapping a sewing machine in a blanket and tying up the whole thing with rope. He called it "The Enigma of Isidore Ducasse" and would not say what was inside. Next to him, with face like a dyspeptic anchorman is Uncle Marcel Duchamp. This sort of thing had the right people behaving like hysterical gorillas (e.g. the riot at the Sale Gaveau in 1920). Today the right people go to expensive art galleries to buy phone books (etc.) wrapped in plastic by Christo, or they pay him to go to Australia and wrap up several miles of that country's coastline.

Integration:

The trouble is, of course, that a work whose point is provocation becomes an artifact—or a souvenir just as soon as the surprise effect wears off. You can scare Aunt Mabel once or twice with your rubber spider, but you can't hope to go on indefinitely scaring the same aunt with the same spider. You can of course go on to scare other people, but after a while you begin to acquire a reputation. You get invited to parties and people say: "I hope you brought your spider!"—and what can you do then? You've been integrated.

That is, in a sense, what happened to Man Ray, the dadaist. His visual or mental pranks are often neat. As in "Belzopoppin'" or the Marx Brothers movies, you have the throw-away line and the elaborate build-up (sometimes as arduous as a shaggy-dog story). In the latter category, you find the following sort of progression: The artist takes a loaf of French bread to the founder and has him cast it in bronze and in duplicate. Then he paints it blue. Then he puts his duplicate loaf on a pair of scales, signs it and calls the whole thing: "Pain peint." The outrageous pun may of course be considered a final stab at effective provocation and the painted loaves themselves, neither useful nor aesthetic, beyond the pun, a manifestation of "anti-art."

The problem facing those who have charged into the temple of art with the proclaimed intention of destroying it, is that they very soon find themselves enshrined among the other Buddhas. (If on the other hand they go beyond spiritual action and resort to physical destruction they find themselves in jail.)

Effective Blow

When Marcel Duchamps exhibited a urinal (called "Fountain" and signed R. Mutt) in New York he dealt an effective blow to a certain attitude towards art. But it was at the same time a sort of artistic suicide. Duchamp's sharp and very cerebral intelligence grasped the consequence of his act and, after a few more slashes he ceased all artistic and anti-artistic activity and devoted himself to chess.

Man Ray, while he professes a certain basic pessimism, did not share Duchamp's suicidal inclination. He moved on from dada to surrealism—up to a point since even today he is producing, or reproducing, objects in the dadaist vein. As a result of this shift, however, he produced paintings and drawings that owe more to the spirit of surrealism (e.g. a painting of a huge pair of lips floating in a dappled sky over the Paris Observatory).

"Vénus Restaurée," which Man Ray created in 1936.



The fact that the exhibition, or at least its more dadaist portion, entertains 8-year-olds and outrages nobodies points out the extent of dada's success and its failure. It succeeded in making a broad sector of the public realize that art is not an ideal but probably something else (provided it is anything at all). It failed to the extent that the bourgeois audience whose pants it had kicked derived a perverse pleasure from the kicking and was willing to pay considerable sums to acquire works which they supposed would prove that they are not as square as people said they were. In the process dada was elevated to the level of an ideal in total disregard of the fact that it had been struggling precisely against the idealization of any and all art.

Too Tempted

At the beginning of the 19th century the German painter Runge declared that "art must first be totally despised, it must first be thought totally pointless, before it can once more come into its own." Man Ray and his fellow dadaists attempted this, but Man Ray himself was too tempted by all the possibilities his inventive talent proposed to him.

There is something of the Yankee tinkerer about him, and what does appear like a permanent testing of his ingenuity. With his work as with that of the tinkerer whom everyone ultimately imitates, the question of precedence is of great importance. Looking at much of the avant-garde stuff today Man Ray can quite rightly say: I did that in 1918, in 1920, in 1935.

A look through Uncle Man Ray's album shows that the old boy is right. He sometimes shows a great sense of style. But who cares who did what first.

After Paris, the show moves on to the Louisiana Museum near Copenhagen.

Around European Galleries

Paris

Drawings from the Collection of the Marquise de Robien, Louvre, Cabinet des Dessins, Pavillon de Flore, to March 13.

One hundred drawings from the collection of an 18th-century nobleman, and parliamentarian from Brittany that now belongs to the Rennes Museum are on view. The collection is composed of a remarkable roster of names (e.g. Donatello, Leonardo, Botticelli, Dürer, Rubens, Rembrandt, Watteau, etc.) and while individual pieces are not always of great interest, the collection as a whole is a good illustration of what a

provincial cabinet d'amateur could be like.

Heurtault, Galerie Denise René, 124 Rue La Boëtie, Paris 8, to Jan. 31.

Born in 1886, André Heurtault is one of the masters of early constructive abstract art whose discretion has kept him in relative obscurity. His rectilinear and rectangular work harks back to the aesthetics of the thirties. His colors are discreet and sober without being dull.

Moulin, Espace-Cardin, 3 Avenue Gabriel, Paris 8, to Feb. 12.

Janet Moulin has produced a series of 70 oil paintings entitled "La Fête des Fous" and assembled them in what is described as the biggest book in the world (cast in solid pewter and weighing more than 800 pounds). The paintings purport to show a progression through the scale of neuroses and psychoses but their encyclopedic ambition makes them gimmicky from the outset. Each painting represents a head, full face or profile, screaming or silent. On the whole it is a rhetorical statement about the torments of the psyche that strikes one as empty because its vehe-

mence is not consolidated by insight.

Koeckx, Galerie Ariéel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Jan. 29.

The "A" in Cobra (the short-lived art movement that launched a characteristic form of post-1945 expressionism) stands for Amsterdam, and Dutch painter Anton Rooskens was one of the founders of the group. The present exhibition of recent works shows that the Cobra strain is still active: bright, simple colors, broad graphic treatment of favored themes (birds are a favorite subject), a youthful unpretentious and cheerful spirit.

Maeght Editeur, Galerie Maeght, 13 Rue de Téhéran, Paris 8, to Jan. 21.

An exhibition devoted to the books, engravings, lithographs, albums and art books published by Maeght and including albums by Calder, Miró, Chirico and Pol Bury.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Rome

Notes for a Thesis on the Concept of Quoting and Super-

This is no idle boast and far more than a financial guarantee. Any scholar hates to be proved wrong and will probably pay greater attention than anyone else not to be put in a position of having to recant.

Atmosphere

The atmosphere of the gallery has a quality that I have never found anywhere else. It is on the third floor of a middle-class apartment building in the Malmaison, a residential street. After pushing the door open, one steps into a reception room complete with secretaries typing furiously away, suggesting some sort of academic institution. One is then led into a room that is half library and half exhibition room.

Among rows of books, systematically classified are display cases containing excavated glass, a few Greek pots, a couple of bronzes.

Standing on the floor are two beautiful 7th-century BC large terra-cotta Etruscan jars.

But it is in Dr. Cahn's own office on the floor below that one gets the feeling of being in a museum laboratory. Spread along a low table were innumerable fragments of what had once been an important archaic Greek vase. The piles of notes made it abundantly clear how Dr. Cahn was spending his time—for pleasure and interest as much as for commercial reasons. He confessed that he collects fragments of Greek vases, a collection started as a source of documentation which soon proved an aesthetic treasure.

Dr. Cahn suggests three reasons that coins have gone up so much in price (apart from the fact that the highest quality is still available). They are easy to carry. Their value can be determined almost instantly—unlike that for most objets d'art, whose prices vary between loosely defined limits. And coins are easy to understand: Their historical context holds an appeal even to people whose visual gifts are not highly developed.

The main markets for his firm are, first Switzerland, and then Germany. The American market for ancient coins is very narrow: about 25 percent of American collectors, says Dr. Cahn, go for general, 20th-century coins.

In Switzerland, coin collecting has become a passion. The chairman of the board of Ciba-Glyo, Dr. Robert Käppel, has one of the major collections in the world, and one of the finest selections

available to people of all classes. "The fact is that you can buy a genuine work with an excellent portrait of such a famous Roman emperor as Constantine the Great and a perfectly legible text to go with it for 50 Swiss francs." He admits, however, that things have changed enormously in the past 15 years. Prices in few categories have risen so dramatically.

Contrast

The contrast between coin prices and those for Roman and Greek antiquities of the ordinary type is striking. In the mid-sixties, a black-figure Attic kylix (elongated vase) of the mid-8th century BC would have cost 2,000 Swiss francs. Now it is worth about 3,500 Swiss francs. During the same period, an ordinary 4-drachme coin of the 5th century BC from Athens with the owl on the obverse has risen from about 200 to 1,500 Swiss francs.

Dr. Cahn suggests three reasons that coins have gone up so much in price (apart from the fact that the highest quality is still available). They are easy to carry. Their value can be determined almost instantly—unlike that for most objets d'art, whose prices vary between loosely defined limits. And coins are easy to understand: Their historical context holds an appeal even to people whose visual gifts are not highly developed.

The main markets for his firm are, first Switzerland, and then Germany. The American market for ancient coins is very narrow: about 25 percent of American collectors, says Dr. Cahn, go for general, 20th-century coins.

In Switzerland, coin collecting has become a passion. The chairman of the board of Ciba-Glyo, Dr. Robert Käppel, has one of the major collections in the world, and one of the finest selections



Greek amphora . . . about 525 B.C.

of Greek coins, ranging from the 7th century through the 3rd century B.C. Public interest is exemplified by the fact that his collection was exhibited in January at the Kunstmuseum seven years ago. Even more remarkable is the interest expressed commercially at least, by banks. The Bank Leu in Zurich deals in ancient coins at 32 Bahnhofstrasse. It has appointed Dr. Leo Mildenberg as director of the activity. (Both Dr. Mildenberg and Dr. Cahn are natives of Frankfurt.)

Added Category

Dr. Cahn's firm added the category of Greek and Roman antiquities to its coin-selling activities in the 1950s. He has now reached the stage where the Louvre, the Copenhagen and Stockholm museums and others are among his best clients. Unlike most dealers, Dr. Cahn likes doing business with museums, which represent 40 percent of his clientele. The private buyers are far more dispersed than those for coins. Switzerland comes first, followed by America. In this field, the presence of two other important firms in Basel, Eile Bronowski and George Zahn, has turned the city into a major center for classical antiquities.

Every now and then an auction is held on the premises of A.G. Münzen und Medaillen with a catalogue by Dr. Herbert Cahn, equalizing in scholarship those of the most exacting museums, highlights the pre-eminent position of the city.

When asked about the major problem in his two fields, Dr. Cahn says he deplores the absence of any young, eager dealer.

Grassi, who studied with Kokoschka, exhibits busy, lively drawings with fine lines making swirling abstractions of biblical scenes and bright renderings of the Garden of Eden. There are oils, too, but these are more somber and somewhat unresolved.

Multiples, Mana, 9 Via del Fiume, Rome, until Jan. 27.

The bright and gleaming objects shown here are the best products of this recent fusion. Marotti's series of images silk-screened on plastic sheets pack snugly into a canvas hunting bag. Pistoletto exhibits a parrot photographed on metal. The wooden pieces by Cerri, butterflies with hinged wings, etc., seem rougher but are not. And there are offerings by Alivani and Colombo.

Homage to Duchamp, Il Segno, 5 Capo Di Case, Rome, until Jan. 27.

These prints by contemporaries of Duchamp include the ever-imaginative Man Ray, witty pornography by Matta, elegant lines by Belmer and a painting by Baruchello of strange little

mechanisms or bundles of ideas, deployed over the canvas like children in groups at a playground.

Enamiole Grassi, Palazzo Braschi, Piazza Pantaleo, Rome, until Jan. 18.

Grassi, who studied with Kokoschka, exhibits busy, lively drawings with fine lines making swirling abstractions of biblical scenes and bright renderings of the Garden of Eden. There are oils, too, but these are more somber and somewhat unresolved.

Peter Phillips, Condotti, 85 Via Condotti, Rome, until Jan. 18.

This celebrated portraitist shows pen drawings of the Tramonto Valley and Milan of the thirties and a recent series of lithographs of female nudes. All are ably done but exceptionally cold and dry.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Erik Bruhn Gives Up Ballet

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Erik Bruhn, the 43-year-old Danish ballet star, has announced that he is retiring from his performing career because of illness.

Mr. Bruhn, who was scheduled to dance with the American Ballet Theater in its current season, made the announcement in a letter released by his manager, Christopher Allan.

Mr. Allan said that Mr. Bruhn was suffering from a "peripheral ulcer disease." Mr. Bruhn had been plagued by a series of injuries and illnesses for the past two years.

Theater in London

Latest Low Moan Spectacular

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 14 (IHT)—Do not be put off seeing the extremely funny Low Moan Spectacular by their curious name, redundant of sweaty callisthenics, eyeball-to-eyeball confrontations, and the grunts and groans of some experimental theater.

The group's allegiance is to vaudeville and English music hall, to which they add some sophisticated satire. Their current show, "El Coca Cola Grande," purports to be a sponsored evening of nightclub entertainment in a seedy Central American dive, presided over by a Nicaraguan, Pepe Hernández, and performed by the untalented members of his family.

There are plenty of incidental delights: John Smith as Blin Joe Jackson, a 156-year-old Mississippi blues singer, fumbling his way on stage and standing with his back to the audience; Diz White and Gabrielle Wieder, the

group's two vivacious girls, defiantly la-la-ing out of tune as a Eurovision song contest group; and Ron House, the Chicago-born leader of the group, as the long-suffering Hernández, continually caught with his professional smile switched off as he lambasts his family.

Low Moan Spectacular, which recently completed a season at the Greenwich Theatre, returns to that theater for four evening performances from next Wednesday night and may be seen next month in Stirling, Scotland.

John Stuart Anderson's one-man show, "Byron," utilizing special lighting and back projection techniques as well as music, opens at the Arts Theatre for a limited run on Thursday. The show is written by Nicholas Partridge, said to be in jail in Greece, and will be directed by Michael Williams.

Peter Handke's "Offending the Audience," directed by Nafissa Yavini, will open at International's The Almost Free Theatre on Jan. 25 with public previews from Thursday.

The first French performance of Krzysztof Penderecki's "The Devils of Loudon" will be at the Arts Theatre for a limited run on Thursday. The show is written by Nicholas Partridge, said to be in jail in Greece, and will be directed by Michael Williams.

The American soprano Jessie Norman will sing the title part in a new production of Verdi's "Aida" scheduled for Jan. 28 at the Deutsche Oper Berlin. Claudio Abbado will conduct, the

stage will be by Tito Capobianco of the New York City Opera, and the designer David Mitchell. Others in the cast of the Italian-language production are Carlo Colombara as Radames, Joy Davidson as Amneris, Ingrid Wixell as Amonasro and Marta Talvela as Ramfisa.

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GALERIE ARIADNE

VIENNA 10, COLOGNE 3

BERLIN 10, FRANKFURT 60

HAMBURG 10, BERN 30

FRANKFURT 60, STUTTGART 70

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 15-16, 1972

FINANCE

Dollar Drops To New Lows As Gold Gains

No Sign of Intervention By Central Bankers

London, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Dealers, businessmen and speculators sold off the dollar all over Europe today and drove the price of the U.S. currency down to new lows in West Germany and Britain and sent it sliding lower at other main centers.

Dealers could pinpoint no single reason for the huge selling wave hitting the dollar except uncertainty and growing nervousness about future currency values while rumor roamed the markets and kept operators tense.

There was no sign of central banks intervening in the markets to steady the dollar's heavy falls.

Gold Shoots Higher

The fragility of the mid-December Washington agreement on currency alignments sent some operators scurrying from paper money into gold. Their gold buying orders, at a time when dealers were unwilling to sell, shot the price of the metal up to a record \$45.95 an ounce, a jump of 40 cents.

The selling wave rocking the dollar handed the pound sterling its biggest daily gain—about two cents—in the memory of foreign exchange dealers. While this bolstered the pound to its highest since the November 1967 devaluation of sterling, the reverse was the lowest value for the dollar for more than four years.

But the dollar was still above its official parity in terms of the pound, whereas in some markets—Germany, Belgium and Holland, the dollar plunged well below its newly agreed central rates.

In Germany, it was 0.18 percent below the official parity agreed in Washington in December. In Holland, it was 1.3 percent below and in Belgium it fell to 1.23 percent below the newly set central rate.

One Dollar—

London (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
sterling	1.3712	1.3592
Belgian franc	44.84-37	44.84-46
Dutch mark	3.15-16	3.15-18
French franc	3.218	3.219
Swiss franc	3.818-82	3.809
Ten	312.00	312.75

French Trade Surplus Rises

Paris, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—France today reported a trade surplus of 173 million francs for last month making a total surplus for 1971 of about 4.5 billion francs.

French sales abroad reached a record 110.8 billion francs in December, while imports totalled 103.1 billion francs.

In a statement accompanying the figures, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing expressed his satisfaction with the country's foreign trade performance and forecast a surplus of the same size in 1972. The trade surplus in 1970 totalled 1.04 billion francs.

However, experts here are inclined to disagree with the minister's optimism. They comment that last month's Washington monetary settlement brought about a sharp increase in the franc's value, particularly compared with the artificially depressed level at which it was trading between August and December.

They fear that French exports will slow, and imports increase as the effects of the franc's higher value gradually make themselves felt.

The ministry also reported that the industrial production index rose two points in November to 174. The index is based on 1962 equaling 100.

The month's rise of 1.2 percent brings the gain in the index to 5.1 percent over the November 1970 level, the ministry added.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing described this as further proof that the economy is sustaining its growth, with no sign of slowdown last November, a time when pessimism over immediate economic prospects was at its height.

EEC Sets Breeder Unit

Washington, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The Atomic Energy Commission announced today it has accepted a plan by Commonwealth Edison of Chicago and the Tennessee Valley Authority for the construction and operation of the first demonstration fast breeder nuclear reactor plant. The project, a joint industry-government effort, is estimated to cost about \$500 million.

BP Names Director

London, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—British Petroleum will appoint Montague M. Fennell to the board and will name him a managing director, as of April 1. The company said yesterday. Mr. Fennell at present is chairman of the BP Trading Ltd. executive committee.

EEC Forecasts Slow 1972 Growth of 2.5-3%

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market's gross national product (GNP) likely will increase only 2.5 to 3 percent in real terms in 1972, the EEC commission said in its latest quarterly economic forecast issued yesterday.

This compared with the latest estimate of 3.5 percent growth in 1971 and 5.6 percent in 1970.

The commission said its forecast was prepared before the mid-December monetary settlement in Washington, which modified substantially some economic perspectives. But it said the outlook for production and employment was still only a little better than when the forecast was made.

Though the EEC's international competitive position was weakened by the new structure of world exchange rates, the return to more orderly relations and the ending of discriminatory U.S. trade measures should help.

Private consumption is likely

to remain active, but its growth should be slower than in most of 1971. Slower salary growth was seen as the chief cause of the easing in private spending. Except in France and Italy, unemployment was expected to rise.

Public investment, by contrast, should rise in all EEC countries except the Netherlands.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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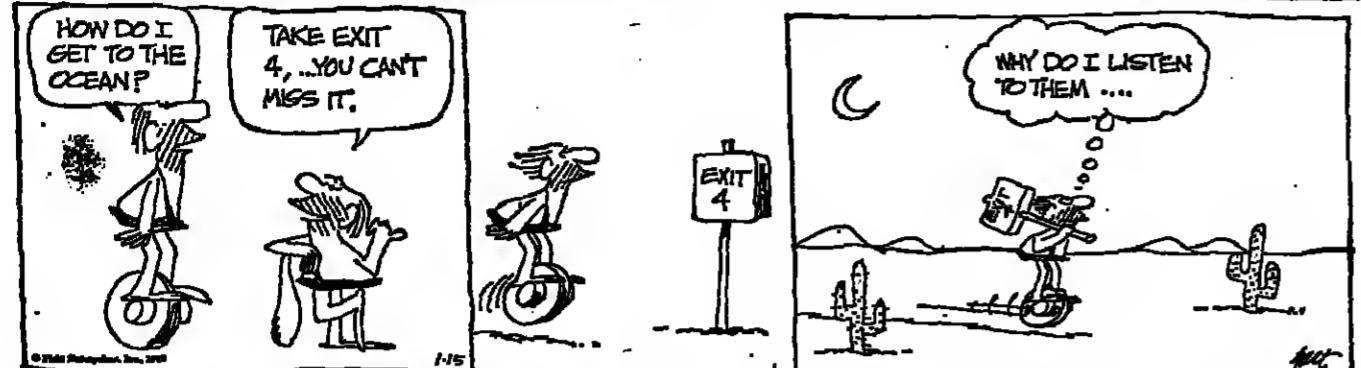
American Stock Exchange Trading

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254 Aberdeen Pet	50	116	112	114	1145	16	2045 13 Barnes Eng	31	114	114	14	14	-14	-14	2014 13 Clarkson Ind	64	175	175	198	198	14/2 15/2 Cragair	28	161	161	161	161	14/2 15/2 DEA Inc.	12	821	816	816	816	14/2		
2 Acme Hamil	19	216	204	204	2045	16	2045 14/2 Barlow Ind	21	114	114	14	14	-14	-14	1914 13 Carlson Mar	4	159	154	154	154	14/2 15/2 Easton Co.	33	224	224	224	224	14/2 15/2 Diflare Co.	12	821	816	816	816	14/2		
186 Acme Prec	1	214	214	214	2145	16	1396 4/2 Barry Wr	30	816	816	816	816	14	-14	1914 12 Clinton Mar	4	159	154	154	154	14/2 15/2 Easton Co.	33	224	224	224	224	14/2 15/2 Oh Brass Co.	12	821	816	816	816	14/2		
124 Adams Russ	10	231	227	227	2275	16	1784 6/2 Barth Sp	33	17	140	140	126	126	-16	1784 6/2 Barth Sp	33	17	140	140	126	14/2 15/2 Econo Corp.	27	222	222	222	222	14/2 15/2 Eiffel Ind.	12	821	816	816	816	14/2		
156 Admiral Int'l	4	123	123	123	1235	16	1784 7/2 Barto Brnd	21	124	124	124	124	14	-14	1784 7/2 Barto Brnd	4	124	124	124	124	14/2 15/2 Econo Corp.	27	222	222	222	222	14/2 15/2 Eiffel Ind.	12	821	816	816	816	14/2		
124 Alpine Plast P	6	6	6	6	656	16	1814 8/2 BarwickET	85	10	9	9	10	-14	1814 8/2 BarwickET	85	10	9	9	10	14/2 15/2 Econo Corp.	27	222	222	222	222	14/2 15/2 Eiffel Ind.	12	821	816	816	816	14/2			
104 Alpine Amer Inc	15	3	3	3	354	16	1814 9/2 Bass Pet Cr	15	124	124	124	124	14	-14	1814 9/2 Bass Pet Cr	15	124	124	124	124	14/2 15/2 Econo Corp.	27	222	222	222	222	14/2 15/2 Eiffel Ind.	12	821	816	816	816	14/2		
276 Alpine Aerotel Sba	15	246	242	242	2425	16	1814 10/2 Bass Pet Cr	21	124	124	124	124	14	-14	1814 10/2 Bass Pet Cr	21	124	124	124	124	14/2 15/2 Econo Corp.	27	222	222	222	222	14/2 15/2 Eiffel Ind.	12	821	816	816	816	14/2		
378 Alpine Aircr Inc	8	554	514	514	5145	16	1814 11/2 Bass Pet Cr	21	124	124	124	124	14	-14	1814 11/2 Bass Pet Cr	21	124	124	124	124	14/2 15/2 Econo Corp.	27	222	222	222	222	14/2 15/2 Eiffel Ind.	12	821	816	816	816	14/2		
178 Alpine Auto	15	75	75	75	755	16	1814 12/2 Bass Pet Cr	21	124	124	124	124	14	-14	1814 12/2 Bass Pet Cr	21	124	124	124	124	14/2 15/2 Econo Corp.	27	222	222	222	222	14/2 15/2 Eiffel Ind.	12	821	816	816	816	14/2		
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PEANUTS



R.



E. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.



B.



B. E. E. T. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E Y.



M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



B.



W. I. Z. A. R. D.

Yesterday's Jumble: PHOTO DAILY BOTTLE FLORID

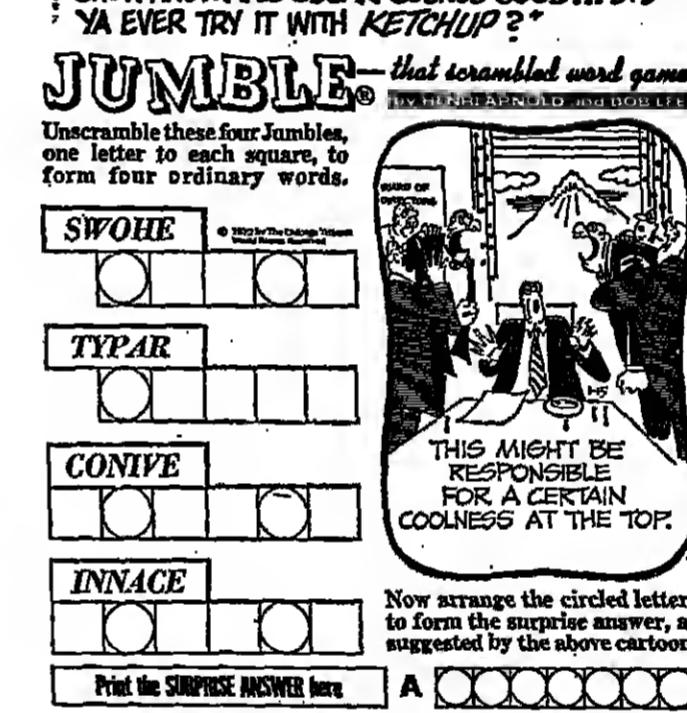
BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

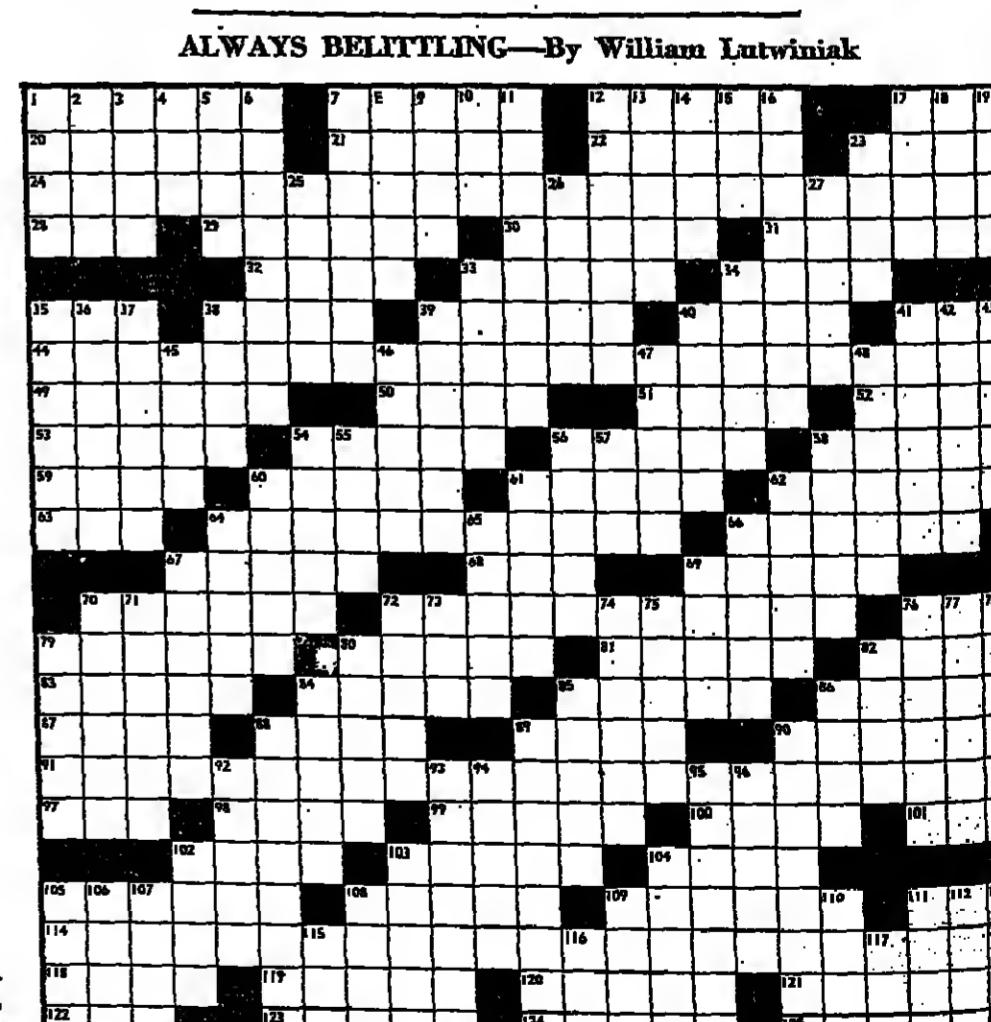


Today's Jumble: PHOTO DAILY BOTTLE FLORID

Answer: Why the gunman and his gun were dangerous—BOTH WERE LOADED

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

DOWN	15	Long time	15	Lothario's specialty	61	Mine features
1	Caricature	16	Cards	62	Tackles	
2	Facialism	17	Shag	63	Wayward	
3	Facialism	18	Sonata of form	64	Inn	
4	Facialism	19	Like chains at breakfast	65	Forwards	
5	Facialism	20	Two-wheeler	66	Straw hat	
6	Facialism	21	Plane section	67	This month:	
7	Facialism	22	Element	68	Abbr.	
8	Facialism	23	City of France	69	All	
9	Facialism	24	Time a time	70	Sherry	
10	Facialism	25	Presses forward	71	Froeschel	
11	Facialism	26	Outfits: Abbr.	72	Creaman	
12	Facialism	27	Father of Nora and Peter	73	B-vitamin	
13	Facialism	28	Value	74	Sign of the wind	
14	Facialism	29	Blown up	75	Coniferous	
15	Facialism	30	Locate	76	Oater critter	
16	Facialism	31	Kind of sample	77	Sea birds	
17	Facialism	32	Tree on	78	Exclamations	



BOOKS

THE MESSIANIC IDEA IN JUDAISM
By Gershom Scholem. Schocken Books. 376 pp. \$12.

Reviewed by Arthur I. Waskow

In the age of catastrophe for the ancient Jewish people, the prophets first spoke the dream of a messianic age, of a day of the Lord when the world would be shaken to its foundations and then rise again on wholly new foundations to live in justice, peace, ecological harmony and full knowledge of the Lord.

Twice since then, in response to catastrophe, there have been great bursts of messianic energy from the Jewish people. The first came in the century when Rome conquered Palestine and then destroyed the second temple; when first Jesus of Nazareth and later the revolutionary Simon Bar Kochba were hailed as Messiah by some Jews. The second burst of messianic expectation began after the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492, was nurtured in the Kabbalah of the great mystics of Safed and finally exploded into the messianic movements of Sabbatai Zevi and Jacob Frank, from 1665 to 1755.

The Sabbatai and Frankist movements have ever since been bitterly condemned or carefully forgotten by conventional Jewish leadership. But it is not surprising that after the holocaust, a third era of catastrophe, one of the great Jewish scholars should turn to the recovery and re-evaluation of the messianic idea and particularly to a study of the Sabbatai and Frankist movements.

Not that Gershom Scholem, a creative but careful and most unmystical historian of mysticism at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, applauds these explosive "messiahs." He finds Sabbatai Zevi and Jacob Frank ultimately nihilistic. He is distressed by the way in which they rejected the rules and prohibitions of the Torah and horrified that they pursued this rejection even into the sexual code and so held orgies at religious celebrations.

He finds that much of their doctrine of "redemption through sin" was not simply a crazy deviation, but grew from the web of mystical Judaism, the Kabbalah, that the rabbis accepted as legitimate. He shows that even the conversions of both "messiahs," one to Islam and the other to Catholicism, were not simple abandonments of Judaism but were defended by them and some of their followers as a necessary Jewish descent into realms of sinfulness, in order to redeem the sinful world in a Jewish way.

Thus Scholem restores those movements to a place in Jewish history, to the light of knowledge, and to the possibility of discussion. Perhaps most important, he makes clear that their nihilism was not a necessary, automatic result of their messianism; that there could be a messianic movement without nihilism. By doing

perhaps Scholem does not make these leaps of synthesis because he sees himself only as an historian of the past of failure, not as historian/creator of the future of possible success. The more's the pity. But his book may be more important than he would expect, for in small but vital Jewish communities across the world, the messianic impulse is reviving. To them Scholem's book will be not merely an antiquarian history, but a call to understanding.

Mr. Waskow is a fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies. His latest book is "The Bush It Burning—Radical Judaism Faces the Pharaohs of the Modern Super-State."

The Washington Post

Cowboys Are Super Bowl Choice

Dolphin Linebacker Swift Mastering Art of Winning

By Red Smith

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14 (NYT).—When Stanley Woodward was sports editor of the New York Herald Tribune, a man asked him to help get a boy into Amherst College, where Woodward had been a large, lanky tackle on the football team. The kid was a football player, too, and the man proceeded to describe a creature who embodied the best qualities of Red Grange, Jim Thorpe and Fudge Heffelfinger—5-foot-4 and 230 pounds, combining the speed of light and the violence of a crime of passion.

"How's his Greek?" Woodward asked.

"Hell," the guy said, "I'm not worried about his Greek. He's a Greek. I'm worried about his English."

Because pro football scouts are aware of Amherst's bias in favor of scholarship, their talent hunts seldom take them much closer to that part of Massachusetts than Wellesley. A cursory search of National Football League records does not turn up a single disciple of Lord Jeffrey registered as a professional—except for Douglas Albert Swift, 19, who prepared for Super Bowl VI by majoring in fine arts. Chances are Swift knows more about Picasso's Blue Period than anybody who has sat on Roger Staubach's head this year. Another Greek, Jimmy (The Greek) Ostendarp, the nation's most renowned handicapper, has installed the Cowboys as 6-point favorites.

Because this is only the sixth year the Miami Dolphins have existed as a team, the papers keep saying that the champions of the American Football Conference are just a lot of numbers and silhouettes.

Nicklaus' 66 Leads by 3 In California

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Jan. 14 (NYT).—Jack Nicklaus, with a 66, led the opening round of the Bing Crosby Tournament yesterday in a golf considered normal for him. But while the weather was delightful, it wasn't regarded as typical. The three courses along the Pacific Ocean were dry from lack of rain, fog or snow that usually prevail at this event.

Nicklaus put together a six-under-par lead, over the Cypress Point course. Lee Trevino and Paul Merton, both playing at Cypress, had 68s and Larry Mowry of Atlanta set a course record with a three-under-par 60 at Spyglass Hill, a layout he had considered to be "a dragon" in other years.

Nicklaus, in his first 1972 tourney, began with a birdie 3 at the 6494-yard course.

A bogey 5 at the home hole cost Nicklaus a 68. He had 33 on both nines and three deuces including one at the 16th where winds were "unusually light" at 15 knots.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

Jack Nicklaus	66
Paul Merton	68
Larry Mowry	68
Al Geberger	68
Dale Douglass	68
Tony Jacklin	68
Lee Trevino	68
Mike Shirley	68
Bill Johnston	68
Larry Wadkins	68

5 Nations Rugby to Start

EDINBURGH, Jan. 14 (AP).—France is favored over Scotland here tomorrow in its Five Nations Rugby Union match and defending champion Wales opens its season at Twickenham against England.

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ettes. Nobody can call Douglas Albert Swift a nobody, though. He's the roommate of Garo Yeressian, the most celebrated kickie merchant this side of the Caucasus Mountains.

As if that weren't distinction enough, Swift is gainfully employed as left linebacker for the Dallas Cowboys, in which role he will endeavor to muffle the power of the Dallas Cowboys' Walt Garrison, Calvin Hill and Duane Thomas and blunt Staubach's passing game Sunday.

Swiftie, as his accomplices call him, is big enough (6-foot-3 and 230 pounds wearing contact lenses) and good enough. He made the all-conference rookie team last year) to share linebacker chores with the animosity of fireplug, Nick Buoniconti, and Mike Eleno, who they call "Captain Crunch." But if, as a kid growing up in Syracuse, he ever dreamed of turning pro and playing for the championship of this mercenary world, he chose an improbable route toward the goal.

Bred to Be Doctor

He was bred to be a doctor, the profession of both of his parents, but his penchant for painting and reading led him to Amherst, where he backed up the line and played offensive tackle on teams coached by Jim Ostendarp, who once put in a season returning punts for the New York Giants.

Naturally, no club in the NFL drafted Swift, but Ostendarp encouraged him to take a shot at the pro game and helped him get a tryout with the Montreal Alouettes of the Canadian League. They dropped him early. Reluctant and friendly and four-eyed, Swiftie doesn't strike one as a swinger of the Joe Namath stripe, but he says the Alouettes had him for missing curfew too often.

He went home to Syracuse and sought Ostendarp's advice. This was during the summer of 1970 when NFL players were holding out for improved pension benefits and only rookies were in training camp. Ostendarp, then taking over as coach in Miami, "Don't give up yet," he told Swift. "Shula needs bodies."

The First Scrutinage

In the rookies' first full-dress scrimmage, Swift captained the defensive team as middle linebacker. When the pension dispute was settled, Buoniconti was given several days off to recover from marathon negotiations in which he, as a player representative, had participated. Buoniconti had only one day's practice before the opening of the exhibition schedule so Swift started in his place in the middle. After that he moved to the outside, where, with one brief interruption, he has remained.

Last season Swift and Yeressian shared a bachelor apartment in Miami. The little place-kicker did the cooking. Swiftie pushed the vacuum. Both got married between seasons but they continue as roommates on the road.

When Yeressian's 20-yard field goal beat Baltimore, 17-14, last November, a sportscaster stuck a microphone in front of Swiftie and said boy oh boy, this sure was a happy dressing room but hadn't there been some tragedy in Swiftie's family recently.

Swiftie said yes, Ishmahl, his pet Weimaraner, had been missing for 24 hours. Big, silver-grey dog, according to the name of Ishy. Radios clicked off and search parties fanned out all over Miami. Ishy was back home the next day.

If you play for the Dolphins, your pooh is safe from Bal Harbour to Coral Gables. Especially if you're Yeressian's roommate.

Run-for-Fun Dr. Meriwether Returning to Scene of Debut

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Dr. Delano Meriwether will begin a new run-for-fun track and field season this week, but his uniform will remain the same—white hospital T-shirt, tight yellow swim trunks and striped suspenders.

"I determined long ago that whatever I wear, I'll always wear," the 28-year-old hematologist said the other day. "There's no need to change every season. I have to have some sort of stability in costume. I run erratically enough."

The lanky doctor, busy with the Harvard Medical Unit at Boston City Hospital, will return to the scene of his first major track and field conquest tonight. The occasion will be the National invitation meet at College Park, Md., first major event on an indoor calendar that should provide a significant preview of American hopes for the Summer Olympics in Munich.

Meriwether's hospital schedule is "more diverse" than last year. In addition to laboratory duties, clinical and consultation responsibilities may force him to schedule meets more discreetly en route to the Olympic trials in late June.

The final United States track and field trials will be held in Eugene, Ore., the site of Meriwether's finest moment. At the AAU championships there last summer, Meriwether won the 100 meters in a wind-said 3 seconds flat. Only one other runner, John Carlos, has ever run 100 yards that fast.

"If everything's conducive, I'll enter the trials," Meriwether said.

"That's still a long way off," he added. "One step at a time."

Stranger Credentials

Meriwether will arrive with considerably stronger credentials for the 60-yard dash than the surprise triumph that shocked such talents as Mel Pender and Charlie Greene one year ago in Cole Fieldhouse at the University of Maryland.

With no previous track experience and little technical training, Meriwether captivated indoor



TWO BY LAND—The premier rushers of Cowboys, Calvin Hill (left) and Duane Thomas, during Super Bowl workout.

72 Hours Before Kickoff

Nerves Starting to Take Toll In Impatience and Irritation

By William N. Wallace

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14 (NYT).—John Niland, the All-Pro guard for the Dallas Cowboys, was becoming impatient yesterday.

"I'm ready, fully prepared, can't wait for the kickoff," said the big, blocky athlete, who is convinced the Cowboys will beat the Miami Dolphins on Sunday here.

His impatience was not singular.

Bob Hayes, the wide receiver, popped off to a squad of interviewers about his digest in being left off the Pro Bowl team. The latter is the National Football League's collection of top talent, selected by coaches, that will play in the annual All-Star game that finally concludes the season a week from Sunday in Los Angeles.

Nothing to Chance

Tom Landry, the Cowboy coach, is leaving no knee-to-chance because he wants to win this Super Bowl game as badly to get the world off his back. The Super Bowl victory is a goal the Cowboys have approached six straight times and never achieved.

"Time is dragging," said Niland 72 hours before kickoff. "Concentration is the key to winning any athletic event," said Landry. "The distractions are what kill you," said Niland.

College Basketball

Armenia 104, Colorado 92. Adelphi 107, Yeshiva 52. Bradley 100, Florida 92. East Texas 81, Midwestern 89. First Presbyterian 89, MIT 87. Furman 82, Richmond 84. Grand Canyon 73, Florida 64. Georgia 80, Florida 88. Loyola (Md.) 81, Nevada (Renf.) 81. McNeese 86, New Orleans 71. Northeastern 72, Rhode Island 56. PMG 81, Johns Hopkins 78. Rand-McNally 78, Hamp.-Syr. 62. South Fla. 103, Florida A & M 102. St. Louis 72, Illinois 70. St. Louis 72, Florida 60. Houston 82. Texas A & M 88. Trinity 88. Texas 96, South. Miss. 90. Tex. San Fran. 98. Seattle 92. West Kentucky 78, LaSalle 94.

NBA Result

Thursday's Game
Seattle 112 (Haywood 20, Wilkens 21, Baldwin 10, Clark 7, Martin 10, McElroy 10, Morris 9, Slaughter 8) beat San Diego 98 straight field goals to pull away in last quarter.

ABA Result

Thursday's Games
Utah 128 (Beatty 21, Jones 22, Roots 20, Virginia 119 (C. Scott 44, Irving 20). New York 111 (Barry 32, Roche 10), Philadelphia 104 (Browne 22, Johnson 18, Carter 12, Thompson 25), Pittsburgh 118 (Carter 22, Thompson 25), Denver 135 (Simpson 22, Becker 18).

If you play for the Dolphins, your pooh is safe from Bal Harbour to Coral Gables. Especially if you're Yeressian's roommate.

It's still a long way off," he added. "One step at a time."

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Frazier Favored By 15 to 1

Daniels Is Short In Studies Also

By Dave Anderson

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14 (NYT).—On the day two months ago when Joe Frazier signed for his title defense here tomorrow night against Terry Daniels, he glanced across a room at the unknown 25-year-old challenger and sneered.

"College kid," the world heavyweight champion said.

Daniels hopes to resume his pre-law studies at Southern Methodist University as the new champion.

"Tim short nine hours," he said.

Lost to Patterson

He's short on credits. But as a boxer, the "college kid" is also short on credits. If he were to win, it would be the biggest upset in boxing history. He's a 15-to-1 betting underdog after losses last year to Floyd Patterson and Tony Doyle in 16-round decisions, and to Jack O'Halloran in a fourth-round knockout.

I know it would be a big upset, Daniels said yesterday, "but in my mind, it wouldn't be an upset."

Articulate and outwardly confident, the son of a wealthy Ohio fuel and construction tycoon smiled.

"I refuse to contemplate losing," he said. "I've had to make a realignment of my own self image. Visually, I've fought and refought this fight. It's been give and take. Sometimes I've won with a stunning, smashing Cinderella knockout. Other times I've won on a decision. I've already been champion."

Ranked 10th in the World Boxing Association ratings, but unlisted by The Ring magazine, Daniels appears much smaller than Frazier mostly because his normalized legs are dwarfed by the champion's thick thighs. Daniels actually is slightly taller than Frazier, but he'll weigh about 15 pounds less, 192 to 207.

Coolly, the challenger has had seven more bouts, 34 to 27, in three years of pro competition than Frazier has had in seven years. But the champion is unbeaten, with 23 knockouts, whereas Daniels has won 28 (with 25 knockouts), lost four with one draw. He's been stopped by O'Halloran, and by Floyd Casey in two rounds in 1969.

"I've got the guns and they're loaded. All my knockouts show that," Daniels said. "All I have to do is pull the trigger."

Bonn Brother-Sister Duo Wins Ice Dance

From Wire Dispatches

GOTEBORG, Sweden, Jan. 14.—The West German brother-sister team of Angelika and Erich Buck defected the Russian champion in the European Figure Skating Championships.

Their total for the four runs was 181.06, 12.06 points behind the Soviet brothers, who were second by 10.06.

The Bucks' runners-up to Ludmilla Pachomova and Alexander Gorobkov of Russia in the European and world championships

last year, had led by 29 points and 7 ordinals going into tonight's free-style session. They finished 3.6 points and 3 ordinals higher than the Moscow husband-and-wife team, who were going for their third European title.

Skating to the strains of the Mexican Hat Dance and Tico Tico, the Bucks recorded the first perfect 6.0 of the meet, given for artistic interpretation by a West German judge. A Soviet judge awarded them their low mark of 5.7. The free skating is judged for both artistic content and technical excellence.

The West German duo finished with 514.9 points and 13 ordinals to 513.1 and 16 for the Russians. British couples took the next two places Janet Sawbridge and Peter Daly getting

501.5 and 27 and Hilary Green and Glyn Watts scoring 489.6 and 49.

This afternoon, world champion Beatrix Schubis of Austria virtually clinched her second European title, stretching her lead to an overwhelming 130.6 points after the second set of compulsory figures.

The 21-year-old salesgirl from Vienna has 1,243.1 points and 9 ordinals to second-place Anna Charlotte Walter's 1,121.5. Miles Schubis is an excellent skater in the compulsories, and her free skating is good enough so that she should retain most of her lead in the event tomorrow night.

Rita Trapanese of Italy and Zsuzsa Almasy of Hungary held third and fourth, respectively, while Britain's Jean Scott moved up to fifth.

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Art Buchwald

Who's Howard Hughes?

WASHINGTON.—There is far more at stake in the Howard Hughes-McGraw-Hill Life Magazine affair than whether Mr. Hughes did or did not sell his autobiography for publication.

The American people, who have been reeling from one credibility crisis to another, are now being asked to decide whether two of the most distinguished publishing companies in this country or one of the richest men in the Buckwald world are telling the truth. The evidence is strong on both sides. Howard Hughes in his famous telephone interview says there is not a shred of truth in it. McGraw-Hill and Life both insist they have the real thing and plan to go ahead and publish the autobiography no matter what Mr. Hughes says.

The problem for the public, which up until this time has remained neutral, is that Mr. Hughes is such a mystery man that we don't even know what he looks like any more, and it's causing tremendous paranoia in everyone's home.

For example, the other night my family was watching the news, and suddenly Hubert Humphrey came on the screen to announce he was once again a candidate for President.

"You know," my wife said, "it's funny, but I get the feeling that that isn't really Hubert Humphrey."

"How can you say that?" I asked looking closer at the screen.

"Suppose that person was Howard Hughes."

"Impossible," I said. "I know Hubert Humphrey. That's his voice. Besides, why would Howard Hughes want to be Hubert Humphrey?"

"Nobody knows why Howard Hughes does things," she said. "It would be a perfect disguise for him. Everyone would think he was locked up in the Bahamas, and all the time he would be going around the country making speeches and meeting people and



Buckwald

looking for new things to invest in."

"I can't believe it," I said, with my face pressed as close to the screen as I could get it.

"Well, we all know Humphrey has no money. It's very interesting that he would announce for President right after Howard Hughes denied he had sold his autobiography."

"I'm sure it's just a coincidence," I said. "You have to come up with something more concrete than that."

By then Hubert Humphrey had faded from the screen, and after a commercial we were shown films of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman being welcomed in Bangladesh by his supporters.

My wife said, "Did you notice his fingernails?"

"What's wrong with his fingernails?" I said.

"They're short. Howard Hughes said in his press conference that he had short fingernails."

"Lots of people have short fingernails. Wait a minute. You don't think Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is Howard Hughes!"

"I'm not saying he is, and I'm not saying he isn't. But look at his hair. Howard Hughes said he cuts his own hair. The sheikh looks as if he cuts his own hair too."

"You're going bonkers," I said.

"Well, why didn't he say that he wasn't the sheikh in the interview?"

The news program went to another commercial and then gave an interview with Ralph Nader. I watched my wife carefully. Finally, she shook her head and said, "No, he's too young."

The final segment of the show showed pictures of Africa, natives dancing, drums beating and eventually the camera closed in on Mrs. Richard Nixon wearing a native dress and a towering headdress.

My wife sat up in her chair and said, "Of course. Why hadn't I thought of it!"

"My God," I cried. "You don't think Pat Nixon is really Howard Hughes?"

She just smiled. "I'm not ruling it out. Everyone knows the real Mrs. Nixon hates to fly."

Novalesa, now a village of 550

The Voice of the People Rings Across Sweden

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (UPI)—A re-vival is gaining momentum in Sweden: *bygdel* are gathering in cities and suburbs, villages and hamlets all over the kingdom to chew the fat, decide what needs to be done and what mustn't be done in the neighborhood and try to make the voice of the people heard in the endless corridors of an increasingly top-heavy bureaucracy.

Bygdel (singular and plural) means, freely and roughly translated, "village council," with definite rustic overtones. In the good old days most of the people lived in villages. The villagers met in the *bygdel* at more or less regular intervals to sort out common problems regarding hunting and harvesting, farming, fishing and forestry. When they were through talking they drank, danced and made merry.

Along came industrialization, social democracy and dito security, the welfare state, the depopulation of the countryside and a mushrooming growth of the cities. The Swedes, generalizing a bit, are in effect a nation of second and third-generation farmers and fishermen, holed up in eight-story suburban glass-and-concrete Scandinavian Modern "people slices," purchasing cards in Scandinavian Modern factories and offices, nostalgically longing back to the smell of the soil and the sound of the sea but caught in a deluge of good political intentions.

Every resident of the country was to be assured central heat-

ing, private toilet and a place to park his second-hand Volkswagen. It worked out all right, for the secondhand Volkswagen.

The Swedes, however, were less happy than the politicians and the used cars. Fine old buildings and fine old cities were bulldozed away to make room for freeways, multi-level garages, traffic cloverleafs and bank palaces. Stockholm referred to in the thirties as "the beautiful sinner" became perhaps the ugliest sinner of all the cities and towns in this clean, well-lighted country. Civic technocrats decided that traffic arteries were needed between here and there and the city electorate agreed. No one seemed able to do anything about it. A decision was a decision was a decision.

Then, about three years ago—and it has been impossible to ascertain just when and where—*bygdel* began to form in the various quarters of Stockholm. City plans were checked, opinions were formed and angry voices were heard in the cor-

ridors of the City Hall. The residents in the old neighborhoods wanted showers and central heating, all right, but in their old houses, along their old street, with the old corner grocery.

The Kungsbronnen *bygdel* managed to prevent the leveling of the Garrison Park in their end of town; City Hall had planned to run a freeway through it. The Västastan *bygdel*, through the stalwarts in the City Planning Office from cutting down the few remaining trees along that main avenue to accommodate the used Volkswagens. The Söder *bygdel* prevented, or at least delayed, the demolition of their historically interesting St. Mary's quarter where a complex of Scandinavian Modern glass houses was planned.

The revival spread, to places like Göteborg, Malmö, Falkenberg and Byxke.

By now, virtually every neighborhood in Sweden has its own "village council" and the municipal and national politicians are forced to lend an ear to complaints and suggestions.

"We are completely non-political," explained a Stockholm

bygdel member. "We get together in the neighborhood primarily to get together. That's an important thing, especially in a rapidly growing urban community where loneliness easily can become a major problem. Then we talk about our neighborhood, how we want it, how we don't want it. We detect the best qualified member to check up on the plans of the City Planning Office and to keep us informed. We want to live in a human environment and we want to re-establish the human contact that existed between neighbors before the advent of the big cities.

"Who needs politicians?" he added. "Politicians tend to lose contact with their electorate. Questions that concern us, in our end of town, should be decided by us and no one else."

A University of Uppsala survey has discovered that 57 percent of Swedish *bygdel* members are under 50 years of age; 45 percent of the youngsters hold degrees.

"We want to get away from that under-50 tendency," said the *bygdel* man. "We want everyone with us, conservative, young or old, man or woman. We want to make contacts with our next-door neighbors and have fun and talk about things and God knows that there are things in this society to be talked about."

"I love those kids," said an elderly lady, signing a petition for something or other.

"They have guts enough to say when! My generation was taught not to question the wise decisions of the authorities."

PEOPLE: For Charlie Chaplin, A Return to Hollywood

Charlie Chaplin will return to Hollywood for the first time since 1953 to receive a special Academy Award at this year's ceremony on April 10.

The news was released by Daniel Taradash, veteran screenwriter who is president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Taradash had previously written to Chaplin in Switzerland telling him of the special academy tribute and once again urging Chaplin to return to the Hollywood he had enriched with his genius but which he had left amid angry controversy.

Chaplin has had several similar invitations from the academy in earlier years but has generally not replied, according to an academy source.

Chaplin recently leased a package of his major feature films for theatrical showing for the first time in many years. He appeared at the preview showings of the new series in Paris a few weeks ago and in London a few days ago. Word of Chaplin's intention to appear at the Oscar night ceremony was relayed by his agents in New York.

Now 82, Chaplin made his last film, "A Countess From Hong Kong," in London in 1966. As well as writing and directing the film, he played a cameo role as a ship's steward. The film was not a critical or commercial success.

Chaplin's last American film, "Limelight," was made in 1952. "A King in New York," which he made in England in 1957, reflected his bitterness toward an America he felt had used him badly. It has never been generally released in the United States.

The special award will be Chaplin's second from the Motion Picture Academy. He was similarly honored at the academy's very first banquet, held in 1929.

party in Chatham, England. She hit a high note and a bottle of brandy on the bar shattered. "I have now barred myself from singing near bars," the 70-year-old Janet said.

At Chadlington, England, the Oxford and District Water Board switched the village from spring water to the main Farndon Reservoir Thursday. The board gave no warning and, in homes throughout the village, water shot out of toilets, water heaters overflowed, and spigots began leaking. At one farm, spouting water fused electrical fittings and suffocated 60 chickens. Villagers demonstrated in the streets and demanded a return to the spring water the village has been using for about 100 years.

Three girls living in San Remo, the Italian gambling capital, have started courses to become the first Italian women gamblers. Under the direction of Arturo Anselmi, a former inspector of the San Remo Casino, Giuliano Martino, Ida Camerino and Roberta Attini are learning all the tricks a good croupier must know, including the French language. Only Roberta, 23, may seek a job in the casino for now. The two other girls will have to wait seven years, they are only 14 years old.

Dialect of Middle Ages Becomes Mandatory in Italian School

NOVALESA, Italy (AP)—A French-Provençal dialect, which has been nearly forgotten in this Alpine valley where it was spoken for centuries, became mandatory for students in the local elementary school this week.

It was the first of Italy's many dialects to become a mandatory subject for study by schoolchildren. Experts hope this will salvage it from oblivion.

Novalesa, now a village of 550

inhabitants, developed its own dialect in the early Middle Ages when it was a center on a main route between France and Italy. It had 15 hotels and stables for 800 miles in the 15th century.

Travelers through Novalesa included Charlemagne and Napoleon on their ways to conquer Italy. But Napoleon doomed it to obscurity when he built a new road across the Alps bypassing Novalesa.

A scholar, Giuseppe Ferrero,

found the dialect was nearing extinction when he came to study it in 1966. Residents commuting for work between Novalesa and nearby industrial centers brought back Turin's dominant dialect. Local dialects are more common than the official Italian language in everyday speech all over Italy.

Mr. Ferrero became an expert in Novalesa's dialect, taught the two teachers of the elementary school. He then won from au-

thorities a decree ordering the 20 pupils in the fourth and fifth grades to study the dialect one hour a week.

Comédie-Française

PARIS, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The Comédie-Française theater will reopen its doors tomorrow to end an eight-day lockout by management in a dispute over salaries and qualifications, the theater announced today.

Janey Stromqvist was singing "Moonlight Bay" at a pensioner's

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